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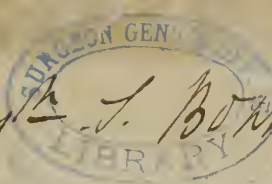
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Public Health Service

11. E. B. Hobbs M.D.

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Lantern

Benjⁿ. S. Bonner M.D.



DISTRICT of PENNSYLVANIA, to wit :



BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twelfth day of February, in the nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, ELIZABETH HALL, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the right whereof she claims, as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit :

“ A Synopsis of methodical Nosology, in which the genera of disorders are particularly defined, and the species added with the synonymous of those from Sauvages : by WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D. &c. &c. from the fourth edition, corrected and much enlarged. Translated by HENRY WILKINS, M. D.”
in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled, “ An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned.”

SAMUEL CALDWELL, *Clerk*
of the District of Pennsylvania.

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S Y N O P S I S

O F

METHODICAL NOSOLOGY,

IN WHICH THE

GENERA OF DISORDERS

ARE

PARTICULARLY DEFINED,

AND THE

SPECIES ADDED

WITH THE

SYNONIMOUS OF THOSE FROM *SAUVAGES*.

✓ BY

WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D. &c. &c.

FROM THE FOURTH EDITION CORRECTED AND MUCH ENLARGED.

TRANSLATED BY

HENRY WILKINS, M. D.


P H I L A D E L P H I A :

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P R E F A C E.

IT is well known among Physicians, that some disorders which are different in their nature, or in their proximate cause, are nevertheless so much alike in external appearance or symptoms, that it is very difficult to distinguish one from another.

But as disorders different in their nature require different, and sometimes even opposite remedies, it becomes a matter of the greatest importance, that those practising Physic, should distinguish for a certainty each disorder from any other.

Whilst Physicians experienced in the practice of the art are often at a stand about distinguishing disorders, it may be justly complained that medical writings do not always remove the difficulty. Indeed it has been often observed, that the descriptions or histories of disorders, as they call them, to be found in the writings of Physicians, for the most part are defective and imperfect; and there is no one, I think, who will not readily acknowledge, that histories of disorders are to be wished, fuller, more exact, and better marked with characters, than we have hitherto had.

Many indeed conceive the ancient Greek and Roman Physicians to have been diligent and skilful in observing and marking the phænomena of disorders; and that there are many histories of disorders in their writings which may be useful to us. But to me it either appears a weak and superstitious veneration of antiquity, or some ostentation of learning, to have conciliated an over-estimate of the writings of ancient Physicians. It is not to be pretended but that among those writings, some are to

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be found, now and then, which delineate the characters of disorders properly; but those that occur there of this kind, howsoever they may be estimated by the Moderns, have taught us but little; and perhaps they would altogether have escaped our attention, unless the same thing had first been known to us from our own observation.

The Moderns seldom turn over the books of the Ancients to procure the first knowledge of things; but these are most often searched only that they may support their own discoveries and observations by such authority.

I am persuaded, that either most of the histories of disorders which are now found in the writings of the Ancients, belong to a country very different from ours, and therefore of little use to us; or that their writings have come to us so injured and changed, that they can be of little advantage. At least it must be confessed, that the knowledge to be derived from them, is much less than the labour of clearing them from ambiguity.

Neither have the Moderns proceeded until very lately, and but slowly, to advance this branch. For in the sixteenth century the followers of Galen were engaged, with such great praise in re-establishing the doctrine of the Ancients, (being almost wholly employed in explaining and illustrating their writings) that they gave little assistance in amending and enlarging the history of disorders.

Nor did the Chemical Physicians of the same age, the violent enemies of the Galenists, do any more. For being altogether intent on discovering medicines, and administering them promiscuously, they diverted the minds of the people entirely from the study of disorders.

Hence it happened, that scarce any full or accurate histories were written from the restoration of letters in the fifteenth century to the times of Sydenham. But Sydenham, by that sagacity and judgment in which he chiefly excelled, conceived that more diligence was necessary in marking and describing the phenomena of disorders, and to this end applied himself to careful observation; by which means he at length published a greater number, and better descriptions, than any who preceded him.

From that period many Physicians joined their labours in increasing

creasing and rendering more accurate the histories of disorders, by observations and experiments.

Therefore from the time of Sydenham much labour was usefully spent to this purpose; yet I do not think the subject by any means perfected. Any one, however little experienced in these things, knows that the histories of disorders which we have, contain many things with little accuracy, many erroneous, and many altogether false; and also that from various causes these faults still prevail. For some writers, to establish their own pleasing theories, others to conciliate a faith for remedies either discovered or commended by them, have not discerned the truth, being blinded by preconceptions, or have even corrupted it by feigned things and falsehoods. Many being captivated by every strange thing, which they easily gave faith to, have magnified the matter beyond all bounds in order to make others believe—In fine, many, that they might procure fame to themselves by observations, (so much desired at present) have wrote in their closets feigned histories for realities. All these things concerning the hitherto imperfect description of diseases, might be clearly proved, if I was to investigate more particularly; but I pass them over for the present, only wishing to point out one fault in the writing of histories, chiefly belonging to our subject.

Even many Physicians of the best credit, diligently engaged in observing disorders, have frequently, in writing histories of them, overdone the thing; for they have not only enumerated the symptoms that are inseparable and always present in each disorder, but even more, and indeed all that attend at any time. Thus they have set down the uncommon symptoms, and those not necessarily connected, and also many altogether adventitious and accidental; whilst at the same time they have totally neglected to distinguish those unusual and accidental, from the more common and inseparable. Thus, whilst they were endeavouring to render the history of disorders very full, which might assist to distinguish one from another, they have missed it; nay, they have made it more difficult.

Those practising medicine have often complained of this redundancy; they wished what are called the Pathognomonics; that is, that those few symptoms might be set down which are

so proper to each disorder, that from them alone any one might be quickly and certainly distinguished from another.— But these kind of pathognomonics are not yet given in the writings of Physicians, nor are they assigned to each disorder, nor can they be, unless by a methodical Nosology properly formed. Long since, indeed, Sydenham and the learned Baglivi wished all disorders to be referred, by a rule of botanical form, to genera and species, proper characters being affixed, that they might be more easily and certainly distinguished; that is, that a methodical Nosology might be instituted. Other Physicians also, of great character, approved of this design; and every one that is in practice might greatly wish it was done.

However, (whether indeed from the small prospect of advantage, or the foreseen difficulty of the work, is not certain) nothing of this kind was done till the celebrated *Francis Boissier De Sauvages* attempted it about the year 1732.

What *Felix Platerus* in the end of the sixteenth century attempted, in arranging disorders according to their symptoms, may in some measure be referred to this. But those endeavours were so rude and imperfect, that it could scarce be expected that any would follow them; and no one, as far as we know, carried it through before *Sauvages*.

It is not to be pretended but *Platerus* suggested some things to *Sauvages*; yet few, and those not very advantageous, and which would have never been of use to any one, unless *Sauvages* with better expectation, had carried on a much more extensive work. He at first proceeded slowly and dubiously, and having attempted it again and again, did not publish his methodical Nosology (edit. ann. 1762) till after extensive reading and assiduous study for thirty years.

In the mean time two other attempts in methodical Nosology were made; one by *C. Linnaeus*, a man much celebrated, and greatly engaged in the methodical distribution of things; the other by the learned *Rudolph. Aug. Vogel*, Professor at Göttingen. Yet the work appears to be little promoted by either, as they followed too closely in the track of *Sauvages*.

I have been long satisfied of the utility of such a work, and as soon as I was appointed to teach the Practice of Physic in this University.

University, I thought it my duty to entice our pupils to the study of Nosology ; and that I might effect this more easily, I took care that as many books as would tend to this, should be published and put into their hands.

I took from *Sauvages* (not very full of other useful things) those only which pertain to the distinguishing the genera and species of disorders, and with these I published the whole books of *Linnaeus* and *Vogel* together.

These authors, without doubt, deserve some praise ; for although their works do not by any means appear to be perfect, nor to be capable of affording much service to inexperienced students, yet some advantage may be gained from them by those skilled in the art, and who have been engaged for some time in distinguishing disorders.

It will be difficult to make this work perfect immediately, nor can it be done in my opinion, unless by repeated trials. Therefore I have thought it not only allowable but beneficial, to promote this nosological work as much as I could ; and with this motive have attempted a method in some measure new, and published it with those mentioned above. This, although not complete in every particular, yet I hope will be found more accurate than the former in some things.

Those who devoted themselves to this study before us, attempted it, in my opinion, not so wisely ; for they immediately employed themselves in forming governing genera of classes and orders, paying little attention to the species. But species are only formed by nature, and the formation of genera is the conception of the human mind, which will be fallacious and uncertain until all the species have been well marked and attended to ; and unless we pay attention to the species in forming genera, our labour will be vain and unprofitable.

The formation of governing genera is not yet finished in any system of things. For classes, or even orders, perfectly natural, are not yet every where constituted either in the vegetable or animal system.

A method of fossils is even more difficult, and perhaps for diseases will be the most difficult of all. Let us see, therefore, how we may be able to manage this in the best manner.

As the things to be distinguished are very numerous, it appears useful and necessary that they should be referred to some governing genera; but as the species of things are not very numerous, and the remembering of each one enumerated does not exceed the capacity of most men, it scarce seemed necessary to be very careful in referring each to classes and orders.

Thus the illustrious *De Buffon* thought it unnecessary to refer quadrupeds, whose species are few, to classes and orders; and considered what others attempted to this end to be frivolous, and to have led the studious to a troublesome denomination.

However, I cannot altogether agree with this illustrious and excellent man. For although the institution of classes and orders of diseases cannot be made sufficiently perfect for their investigation, nor be very necessary for ascertaining the number of them, yet I think it is to be attempted in some way, and diligently to be prosecuted to greater accuracy.

Nevertheless, if we are careful to guard against the deception which may arise from the characters of classes and orders, (and if I am not deceived we shall often have to be careful) I contend that even the institution of classes and orders will assist in many cases the distinguishing of species more fully and distinctly. For although it be impossible to obtain an institution of this kind, every where certain and always accurate, yet I should think those endeavours would tend greatly towards accomplishing it; for by these often coming into view, they would thence lead to useful disquisitions in pathology as well as the history of disorders. Surely, when we wish to inquire diligently about the nature of disorders, they are to be distinguished by the symptoms proper to each, as well as by those proper to some others; which is nothing more than that disorders should be distinguished by genera and species, as any thing else in the nature of things is distinguished, and this kind of distinction of genera necessarily requires a notation of the general as well as the more particular symptoms.

Whatsoever use may be derived from the formation of classes and orders of diseases, it certainly must be allowed that the most attentive Nosologists have not yet obtained the desired success. And it happens from seeing this work so imperfect, that
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some have disregarded all Nosology, whilst others have judged it impracticable.

Those who think it impracticable, are certainly deceived. All confess that the distinction of disorders is sometimes difficult, but it also must be confessed that in most cases it is possible; for if any one denies this, he might as well have said that there is nothing in the Medical Art. If indeed Physicians are able to distinguish disorders, they may also say for a certainty by what symptoms they did it; but these symptoms must be the very same as those which define each disorder by genera and species; which, again, can only be set forth by a nosological form rightly instituted. Therefore, I do not at all hesitate to affirm, that the distinction of disorders hitherto often dubious, will become more certain by a methodical Nosology. Moreover, it is to be observed, that as often as we shall endeavour to explain this kind of distinction of disorders, this advantage will arise, that its defects or errors may be easily perceived, and when perceived, they will lead more accurately to inspect observations already made, or to making future ones more attentively. But they will also be of much use to render methodical Nosology, as well as the distinction of disorders, more perfect at last.

It remains that we now set forth in these prefatory pages, the rules which I have observed in this work, and those that I wish to be attended to by others.

It was our first and chief care that the species of disorders which attend the sick, should be discovered and distinguished. But as the species can scarcely be defined properly, unless the genus is shewn; and as most of the genera pointed out by Nosologists are only of one species, it so happens that even our labours appear unpaid, especially in distinguishing genera. Nevertheless we have always paid attention to the species, and we hope that the characters of genera, given by us, will be every where useful to distinguish them.

In reciting the genera of disorders, I have inserted fewer than are mentioned in other systems; which, if I have done right, will be of much advantage to students, who at first are easily confused in contemplating a multitude of things.

For although I may have sometimes erred in diminishing the number, yet I think it was safely attempted; for when our pupils have paid proper attention to those, (that can be so easily and certainly distinguished) I believe that they will afterwards easily find out such as may by chance be omitted. But the genera of disorders with us are necessarily fewer than with other Nosologists; because it appears that many that are accounted for, and set down as different by others, are no ways different, and therefore placed by us under one head; and the reasons of this will afterwards appear in their proper places. In the mean time it is to be remembered, that many which appear at first sight to be omitted, are not altogether put out of the reader's sight, for they are enumerated as synonymous with the genera of those to which we think they belong, and still retain a place in the index. And again, the genera of disorders defined by us, are fewer than those enumerated by others; because we judged that none should be recited but the primary and idiopathic; whilst many are taken notice of by others that are only sympathetic, or symptoms, never existing alone; and therefore not to be received for primary disorders. Thus *carphologia**, *stretching*, *rigor*, *sneezing*, *gaping*, *hiccough*, *snoring*, *anxiety*, *lassitude*, *stupor*, *itching*, *coldness* and *heat*, that are enumerated by *Sauvages*, and other things that are recited by others for genera, are altogether omitted by us, and with propriety, unless we wish to have as many genera of disorders as there are symptoms.

In fine, the genera of disorders with us are fewer, as we have omitted many out of the classes of BLEMISHES and DEFORMITIES, either because the disorders are so slight that they do not deserve attention, or because being connatural and immutable, they entirely escape the art of Physicians. Thus we think that *lentigo*, *leuce*, *cyasma*, *selene*, and *cicatrix*, from the class of blemishes; and *phoxos*, *gibber*, *rhyssmata*, *canities*, *coloboma*, *nævus*, *monstrositas*, *rhinosfis*, *varus*, *valgus*, *leiopodes*, *saniodes*, *cripsorcbis*, *hermaphroditus*, *dionysiscus*, *galiancon*, *galbulus*, and others of the class of deformities enumerated by *Vogel*, were
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* *Carphologia*, a sort of convulsive motion of the hands, by which the sick person appears to be pulling the pile from the clothes, to gather moths, hunt flies, &c.

rightly omitted by us. These kinds of blemishes and deformities, perhaps might be enumerated in a pathology, or general history of changes which the body undergoes upon every occasion; but to load a methodical Nosology with such frivolous things, or to interrupt it with so many useless appellations, does not appear at all proper. The reader may therefore judge, how deservedly the celebrated *Sagar* boasted that he had increased the number of genera. But there are other disorders worthy indeed to be mentioned, which the reader will not so easily forgive for omitting.

These omissions I acknowledge and lament indeed; but there are many reasons why some disorders might be omitted here. In the first place, it may happen that some entirely escaped our notice; and again, there are some of sufficient importance for which there was no place in our Nosology; and in fine, there are others that could not have a place nor a suitable character, because the history of them is so imperfect.

But lest the genera should be altogether left out, I have subjoined at the end of the work a catalogue of as many as I know to be omitted, that some of more sagacity, in time to come, weighing them more diligently, might assign characters and places for them.

With the same design I have not only reduced the genera, but the species also, to a smaller number: this may seem a greater essay, since no real species can be rightly omitted.

Indeed I should not have attempted to recite the species; (the difficulty of the work made me so dubious, and hitherto so long doubtful; and I only should have attempted to exhibit the species of *Sauvages* a little more clear and amended in order) but having weighed the subject more fully and accurately, I thought that the number of those species, which I am about to recite, would be a great deal less than those enumerated by *Sauvages*.

He indeed was the only one (for I do not regard *Sagar*) that did any thing in reciting species, and although an excellent man (deserving great merit in medicine, for his many observations collected from every source,) it is not to be pretended but that he blundered greatly in many cases, whilst he set down the
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very same species, found under different appellations, for different species, and especially whilst he mingled sympathetic species so frequently with idiopathic, by which means he often increased their number beyond bounds. I have done as much as I could to remove those errors, having reduced the numerous species of *Sauvages* as properly as I was able.

That I might effect this, in the first place I accounted for one and the same many inserted by *Sauvages* for different species, and put them under one title; the reasons of which will be afterwards given in their proper places; and then, as I wished to set down only idiopathic species for true and genuine, I took away as many from the number of *Sauvages*, as I looked upon to be symptomatical. But as there may be some use in reciting the symptomatics, I have recited them again by themselves.

In fine, another reason, and the chief one, why the number mentioned by *Sauvages* should be diminished, is because I have looked upon many enumerated by him for different species, as only varieties, and have put them down as such.

But it is a thing which appears very difficult in Nosology, to say for a certainty what is to be reckoned a species of a disorder, and what only a variety of the same species. For since that criterion which can be used in zoology and phytology, to distinguish pretty certainly the species from the varieties, is not at all to be found in methodical Nosology; the distinguishing varieties from species will be every where the more difficult. For which reason I thought the reciting many varieties would be the most safe, and almost necessary. But considering distinctions of this kind would be very useful in practice, I have endeavoured to give them a place generally; but if I have not done it in every instance, I seem to have acted with an equal good judgment, at least with some appearance of it, having diligently considered consequences.

When any disorder which afflicts a number of people, shows every characteristic symptom of a particular species, and these alone in each person, although they may be more lenient in one and more violent in another; we do not suppose this exemplifies a different species, and in general we think disorders differ-
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ing only in degree, are nothing more than varieties. There is then only room for a doubt in distinguishing a VARIETY from a SPECIES, when in disorders that attack different men, there are some of the usual symptoms of the peculiar species absent or some added.

When there are some of the usual symptoms absent, as often as we can make the distinction between those which are more and those which are less essential, we conclude from the absence of the latter that it is only a variety.

But when some others happen to be added to the characteristic symptoms, if the added ones can rather be looked upon as symptoms of symptoms, than symptoms of the cause of the disorder, they only constitute a variety. Again, when the added symptoms are altogether unusual to the given species, and at the same time the chief circumstances of the disorder appear little or not at all altered, this also is only to be looked upon as a variety.

As a genus may arise from different principles, and likewise from a diversity of origin, a difference in species may be the consequence, but not always; for as often as that difference is small, and the symptoms little changed by it, we would think that this likewise only exhibits a variety.

Likewise the genus may be of a different species from the diversity of its seat; but as often as neither the structure of the part, nor the mode of function differs, although the seat be different, this is nevertheless to be looked upon only as a variety.

Moreover, whilst we here treat of distinguishing disorders from one another; I could wish it to be observed, that there are two things which are of much consequence to point out the similarity and affinity of disorders in different people.

The one is, that some similarity of the cause argues a similarity of disorder produced by it. Thus when the disorders arise from one and the same cause, and also when that cause is necessary to produce the disorder in each person affected; and in fine, when the same cause appears to be every where of the same quality and power, then at any rate we may judge the disorders produced from such a cause are of the same kind, or very much alike.

This appears to me to be the case in most contagious disorders. For there are some of these that originate in a number of people from the same specific contagion; nor is the disorder ever observed to arise in any of them, except from the application of that contagion; and both the strength and quality of it appears to be every where the same. With regard to what I have just said, there may appear some doubt; but when the effects observed now for many ages, are always and in every place very much alike, we justly conclude that it is the same in quality and strength; and especially for this reason, because the effects, as far as they appear different, can be generally attributed to some peculiarity of condition of the affected person, better than to any difference in the quality or strength of the contagion.

Therefore we must believe that disorders which arise from the same specific contagion, are very much alike in nature; it is indeed scarcely to be expected, that disorders of this kind should shew any more than a single species of the same genus; nay the difference that is sometimes to be observed in them, only indicates a variety of the same species.

I would have all this not only applied to exanthematic contagious fevers, but also to most epidemic fevers. But in advancing this opinion concerning the similitude of epidemic fevers, I am forced to differ from the great authority of *Sydenham*, who considered these kinds of fevers to be of many species. Whether right or no, I doubt much; and I leave the dispute to be decided by posterity; at the same time I advise those who practice much in future, to satisfy themselves of the truth of the one or the other opinion, or rather to determine what bounds are to fixed to each.

Another thing, which may shew the similarity of disorders in different persons, is their being cured by the same medicines. The likeness of disorders truly consists in the similarity of their proximate cause, whatsoever that may be; but as medicines are only applied to them for the purpose of removing their proximate cause, it must necessarily be, that disorders which are cured altogether by the same remedies are of the same nature.

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This kind of reasoning will surely have much weight in pointing out the nature of inflammations cured by bloodletting, as well as of intermittent fevers cured by bark. But this doctrine, howsoever useful it may sometimes be in the practice of medicine, is fallacious, and I think is not to be admitted either in the practice, or in methodical Nosology, except with some caution. Indeed with common practitioners, the same kind of medicines appears to be given in any species of the same genus, and in the varieties of these; and hence many genera might not appear in any wise to differ from the species. But the more skilful know that disorders, in any manner different, are seldom cured by the very same remedies than is supposed. They also well know that it happens from the promiscuous use of medicines, that the same remedies are so often frustrated, or at least the cure is less perfect. Moreover the most experienced are acquainted that to treat disorders properly, there is an absolute necessity that the remedies should be accurately accommodated not only to the genus, but to each species, and also often to some of the varieties.

I have thought, that to render the art of medicine shorter, and thence easier, every species of disorder should be distinguished from its varieties. Yet I confess that this distinction in many cases is somewhat uncertain, and I have supposed it safest, to mark and recite most of the varieties. This therefore I have endeavoured to do every where, leaving it to some more wise, who may hereafter choose to devote themselves to this work, to fix a more accurate discrimination. Having now shewn upon what principle I have endeavoured to lessen the number of genera, as well as of species; it remains that I now mention in what manner the characters of those I have admitted are formed.

In the first place, I have every where selected the external marks that are easily to be observed, having let alone, or rather rejected any conjectures about the internal state of the body. Moreover, I have always rather preferred those perceptible symptoms, such as were obvious to the Physician, than those perceived by the patient. However, the latter are not altogether to be neglected or omitted, howsoever fallacious they may be.

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In the second place, I conceived that those symptoms were especially to be selected for characteristic marks, which always attend the disorder, and this I think ought indeed chiefly to be aimed at. But as many disorders in their course put on quite different forms, a character is often of necessity to be sought for in these, from a series of circumstances, and the symptoms that succeed each other.

But in treating this subject a two-fold question arises, the first part of it is, whether it be proper to take part of the character from the cause of the disorder? To this it may be answered, that although the judgment of Physicians, formed from the cause, may often be fallacious and altogether false; and therefore not to be rashly admitted to distinguish disorders, nevertheless the same may sometimes be easily and certainly known, and I think that causes of this kind may be properly received in Nosology for marks of characters.

The other part of the question here arising is, at what time in the course of the symptoms may the character be taken? To this also it may be answered, that since many disorders, as eruptive fevers and intermittents, cannot be distinguished in any manner, till after some days, by the series of symptoms; there is a necessity that the character should be taken from that series. But characters in Nosology, ought not to be usurped by any means, till after a long continuance of the disorder, perhaps not till it is finished. Thus, with the illustrious *Linnaeus*, the characters of what he calls *continent fevers*, which was taken from the length of the whole disorder, are altogether improper.

The third rule in forming the characters is, that as almost every disorder is solely to be distinguished by a concurrence of many symptoms; as many as may suffice are to be taken from those for characteristics, and no more are to be admitted.

Former Nosologists appear to me to have been too brief, and deficient in the characters which they have given, and perhaps I may be blamed for having been too prolix and redundant. I confess that I have laboured to be every where full, supposing it to be most prudent to approach to redundancy; for it will be much easier for posterity to take away what is superfluous, than to add what may be deficient.

In fine, in constituting the characters of disorders, it is a question, whether any marks may be taken, from the defect of any function, which is exercised in health, or from the absence of symptoms that attend in other genera and species? *Sauvages* would not admit the defect of functions for disorders, because they indicated nothing positive; therefore he altogether omitted to put down many that are recited by *Linnaeus*, under the order of CONstrictions, and by *Vogel* under the class of EPISCHESES.

But, begging the pardon of this great man, I might have said; although a defect, strictly speaking, may indicate nothing positive, yet the defect of a function, exercised in health, exhibits the state of the human body, which is very useful and even necessary to be ascertained, and this state may properly be accounted a disorder. Moreover, although they are sometimes observed in some people, without being troublesome, or without the symptom of a disorder, yet they would produce great uneasiness, and many symptoms in most people. In these therefore, the defect of functions, (often the manifest cause of symptoms) may be looked upon as a disorder; and it is proper and necessary in many disorders, to take characteristic symptoms from it.

Sauvages himself seems in this case to be inconsistent, instituting a class of DEBILITIES, and enumerating *defect of memory, continued watching, ischury*, and even others, as genera.

With regard to marks from the absence of symptoms, that accompany other genera of the same sort, they are not good, and I think are to be every where avoided. But in many they could not be avoided as far as I can see, nor have they been as yet avoided by any Nosologists.

As characters of disorders are to be constituted agreeably to these rules, it is of much consequence to form them with accurate and clear language; and no less, to distinguish each disorder with a suitable name. The learned botanists know that *Linnaeus* made the arrangement of plants more perfect, by instituting more accurate language, having every where used the most perfect names and definitions; nor indeed do I doubt but that the delineation of a disorder, like that of a plant by *Lin-*

næus, would be of much use in Nosology. But it does not appear here so necessary as in botany, because there are not so many particulars in the former as in the latter; as well as because the system of symptoms exhibited in almost every general system of pathology is now of much service in this point. It is indeed to be acknowledged, that the common systems of symptoms in vogue are not so full nor exact as is requisite; and if they could be more full, and names were always used more suitable, and accurately defined, they certainly would be of great service to perfect Nosology.

But in an attempt of this kind, care is to be taken lest we admit too subtle and doubtful distinctions, as I think was done by the author of *Clinical Observations*, published at *Warsaw* in the years 1767 and 1768. I have indeed never attempted any thing of this kind, because it required more leisure than I have had for a long while, as well as because it did not seem requisite for me, having studied to use almost every where the most usual names with Physicians, and in the vulgar sense.

With respect to the denomination of disorders, under the names CLASSES, ORDERS, and GENERA, I have observed those rules which are delivered by *Linnaeus* in his *Botanical Criticisms* and *Botanical Philosophy*. Whenever any new ideas are to be advanced, new names are also to be affixed, and we have sometimes though sparingly admitted such.

But as it is improper to change medical nomenclature that has been confirmed by long use, unless for a very good reason, we have taken care that it should not be done every where; which nevertheless we have observed *Linnaeus* to have often done without necessity, and *Vogel* has debased Nosology with new, frivolous, and improper appellations.

That the knowledge of the disorders might be rendered more conspicuous and certain, we have every where affixed the names of other Nosologists, as well as of the most celebrated Authors, to the select appellations. This I have attended to the more particularly, that students might know from what writings the knowledge of disorders might be best obtained.

In reciting the synonyma of species, I have omitted the appellations which *Sagar* used; because he, in omitting the syno-

nima of other authors every where, often left us uncertain about the species which he wished to point out ; as also because it appears to us that he was not very skilful in reciting the species, and neglected every good rule of methodical Nosology.

I have omitted the synonyma of ancient Physicians, not because I thought their writings are altogether to be neglected, but because I was unable to point them out with sufficient certainty, and with advantage.

Edinburgh, 1785.

A SERIES

A
S E R I E S
O F
CLASSES AND ORDERS*.

CLASS I. FEBRILE DISORDERS.

ORDER I. FEVERS.

II. INFLAMMATIONS.

III. ERUPTIONS.

IV. HÆMORRHAGIES.

V. FLUXES.

CL. II. NERVOUS DISORDERS.

OR. I. DEPRIVATIONS OF VOLUN-
TARY MOTION.

II. DEPRIVATIONS OF THE VITAL
OR NATURAL ACTIONS.

III. SPASMS.

IV. DISORDERS OF THE INTEL-
LECTUAL FUNCTIONS.

* Linnaeus, Vogel, and Sæsar, have followed in almost every particular, the institution of classes given at first by Sauvages. But as many of their classes, viz. *A Blumishes*, *B Affections of the respiratory Organs*, *c Pains*, and *D Fluxes*, are neither natural nor in any manner proper, I could not follow such a plan. Therefore I have published another, more simple, (as it appears to me) and in every thing more proper. It may seem, perhaps, that these are even less perfect, because the distinction will not be every where easy between the disorders of the whole system placed

[*A Vitia. B Anhelationes. c Dolores. D Fluxus.*]

CL. III. CACHEXIES.

OR. I. EMACIATIONS.

II. SWELLINGS.

III. DEPRAVATIONS.

CL. IV. LOCAL DISORDERS.

OR. I. INJURIES OF THE SENSES.

II. DISORDERS OF APPETITE.

III. INJURIES OF ACTION.

IV. PROFUSIONS OF THE FLUIDS.

V. SUPPRESSIONS OF EXCRETIONS.

VI. TUMORS.

VII. DISPLACEMENTS.

VIII. SOLUTIONS OF UNITED PARTS.

placed in the three first classes, and those of a particular part, or *local*, placed in the fourth class. This indeed, we grant, may sometimes happen, though rarely. But nothing better now suggests itself to us, and we are not very solicitous about a perfect institution of classes, for the reasons alledged in the Preface, page viii.

Class I. Pyrexies, or Febrile Disorders.

CHARACTER. After a shivering a frequent pulse, increased heat, injury of many functions, diminished strength, especially of the limbs*.

SYNONIMOUS. Febrile disorders of *Authors*.

Order I. Fevers.

CHA. A pyrexia without a primary local disorder succeeding a languor, lassitude, and other symptoms of debility.

Fevers of authors, *Sauvages* Cl. II. *Vogel* Cl. I. *Sagar* Cl. XII. Critical febrile disorders, *Linneus* Cl. II.

* It may be proper to excuse, in some manner, what may be blamed in us, here and in many following places. Thus it may be said, that Pyrexies are sometimes seen which were preceded by no chill, and others in which the pulse was not more frequent, nor the heat greater, than is common in health; therefore the character given is neither true, nor every where to be admitted. I will not deny that Pyrexies of the same kind have sometimes (though very rarely) been seen; but in admitting the character of classes to distinguish the species, it did not seem necessary that every particular of the class should appear in each species; and it is enough if most of them are present in any species.

Every proper character ought to mark a concurrence of many particulars or symptoms. And *Vogel*, with the ancients, has improperly placed only an increase of heat, as *Sylvius* and the celebrated *Boerhaave*, among the moderns, only the velocity of the pulse; for the character of a Pyrexia or fever. Surely those who pronounce a fever to be present, although the pulse be no more frequent than natural, judge from other symptoms than the quickness of the pulse; which shows the marking of more symptoms to be necessary in any character.

Moreover, I wish it to be observed, that the velocity of the pulse alone in no wise always indicates the presence of a fever; for the pulse becomes quicker than natural from many external causes, without disorder or the injury of any of the functions. All possible attention has been paid to these doubts, concerning the character of Pyrexia, in the character given by us. But in the other characters of classes and orders, it is scarce possible to be so fortunate; and in characters in general, if they can be properly admitted to most of the species, I do not regard a few exceptions.—It satisfies me to have been for the most part useful; to be every where perfect I do not expect.

SECT. I. INTERMITTENTS.

CHA. Fevers arising from the miasma of marshes; continuing with many paroxysms, an apyrexia, at least an evident remission being interposed, with a perceptible exacerbation, and returning for the most part with chills: only a single paroxysm on any day*.

Intermittents of authors, S. Cl. II. Or. III. L. Cl. II. Or. II. V. Cl. I. Or. I. Sag. Cl. XII. Or. III.

Remittents of authors, S. Cl. II. Or. II. Sag. Cl. XII. Or. II†.

Exacerbating, L. Cl. II. Or. III.

Continued, V. Cl. I. Or. II‡.

Continued periodical, *Sennertus*.

Continued remittents, *Boerhaave*.

Formed from a short period, *Junker*.

Continued proportional remittents, *Torti*.

Continuing, *Morton*.

GENUS I. TERTIAN.

CHA. Similar paroxysms at intervals of about forty eight hours: with meridian accessions.

Tertian of authors, S. 88. L. 16. *Vogel* 2. *Sag.* *Hoffman.* *Stahl.* *Cleghorn.* *Senac.*

* Whoever will consider what is to be presently said about distinguishing remittent fevers (which appear continued) from those more strictly called continued, will easily see why I have been under the necessity of changing the character given before of intermittents, as well as of continued fevers.

† The nosologists Sauvages, Linnæus and Sagar have instituted a separate order of *remittent fevers*, as if altogether different from true intermittents; yet not so properly, if I am allowed to judge. For what are called remittents, proceed from the same cause (viz. the miasma of marshes) as intermittents, both attack epidemically in the same places and at the same time of year, and both are cured by exactly the same kind of remedies: also, the same disorder is very often seen in the same person, which one while exhibits the type of an intermittent, and at another that of a remittent. Therefore disorders which are very like in causes, cure and type, should not be separated into a different order nor section.

‡ *Vogel*, yet more improperly, has joined all remittents with continued fevers. What we call continued all indeed show remissions and exacerbations, but they are justly to be separated from remittents and intermittents. They differ very much from many others, as will be presently shown.

A tertian differs

I. An apyrexia being interposed, which varies

1. In the duration of the paroxysm.

A. A tertian with paroxysms not exceeding twelve hours.

Legitimate tertian, *S. Sennert. Hoff.*

True tertian, *Cleghorn.*

B. Tertian with paroxysms exceeding twelve hours.

False or spurious tertian, *S. Clegh. Hoff.*

2. In the return of the paroxysm.

C. Tertian returning daily, with unequal paroxysms alternately alike.

Double tertian, *S. Sennert. Vogel G. 12. Cleghorn.*

Duplicana, *L. 18.*

D. Tertian returning on alternate days, with two paroxysms on the same day.

Duplicate tertian, *S. Jones. Riverius.*

E. Tertian returning daily with two paroxysms on one day, and only one on the next.

Triple tertian, *S. Clegh. Hoff.*

Semitertian of the first order. *Galen.*

F. Tertian returning daily, with a more observable remission between the dissimilar and similar day, a less between the similar and dissimilar.

Semitertian remittent. *Celsus.*

Semitertian. *Cleghorn*.*

Semitertian of the second order. *Galen.*

Quotidian semitertian remittent. *S.*

Quotidian bastard-semitertian remittent. *S.*

3. In the symptoms.

G. Tertian being accompanied with soporous affections.

D

* Perhaps any semitertian may be referred to the remittents; and although I have been unwilling to separate the affinities, I confess the bounds cannot be fixed sufficiently accurate.

- Carotic tertian. *S. Werlbof.*
 Hemiplegic tertian. *S. Werlbof.*
 Soporouſ quotidian. *Car. Piſ.*
 Fever attacking the head. *Sydenh.*

H. Tertian with ſpaſms and convulſive motions.

- Aſthmatic tertian. *S. Bonctus.*
 Hyſteric tertian. *S. Wedell.*
 Febricofe hyſteria. *S. G. 135.*
 Epileptic tertian. *S. Goller. Lautter.*
 Epileptic quotidian. *S. Edinb. Eſſays, Vol. V. P. II. art. 49.*
 Febricofe ecclampsia*. *S. G. 133.*
 Febricofe epilepsy. *S. G. 134.*
 Tertian with tetanic affections. *Beobacht.*
 Febricofe tetanus. *S. G. 122. Stork.*

I. With efflorefcences of the ſkin.

- Petechial tertian. *S. Donat. Lautter.*
 Scorbutic tertian. *Wedel.*
 Tertian with raſh. *S. Planchon. Clegh.*
 Miliary tertian. *S. Walther. Roncal.*

K. Accompanied with inflammation.

- Pleuritic tertian. *S. Valesius. Lautter.*
 Periodical pleuriſy. *S. G. 103.*
 Arthritic tertian. *S. Morton. Laut.*

4. Being complicated with other diſorders.

- Scorbutic tertian. *S. Etmuller. Tima.*
 Syphilitic tertian. *S. Deidier.*
 Tertian with worms. *S. Stiffer. Lancis. Pringle. Ramazzini.*
Van den Boſch.

5. In the cauſe of its beginning†.

- Accidental tertian. *S. Sydenham.*
 Tertian from the itch repelled. *Junck. Hoff.*

[* *Ecclampsia*: An acute clonic ſpaſm of moſt of the joints or muſcles, with an obſcuration of the ſenſes. *T.*]

† Indeed we allow no ſufficient cauſe of intermittent fevers, beſides the miasma of marſhes; but as this is not always ſufficient to bring about the diſorder, unleſs other exciting cauſes at the ſame time concur to act, we admit theſe exciting powers for part of the cauſe.

II. Only a remission being interposed*.

Tertian remittent. *S. G. 85. Sagar.*

Exacerbating tertian. *Linnaeus.*

Exacerbating semitertian. *L.*

Remittent and continued tertians of *authors.*

Intervening proportionate tertians, advancing in their progress to the continued form. *Tort.*

Tertian advancing towards a continued. *S.*

Deceptive quotidian. *S.*

Quotidian semiquintan remittent. *S.*

Deceptive tertian remittent. *S.*

The chief of the attended tertians of *Torti* are,

A. Choleric or dysenteric tertian. *Tort. Lautt. Morton.*

B. Tertian with a discharge somewhat sanguineous, or of black bile. *Tort.* This was never seen by *Cleghorn.*

C. Tertian with pain in the stomach. *Tort. Lautt.*

Quotidian remittent, with affections of the stomach and syncope†. *S.*

Tertian remittent, with anxiety. *S.*

Continued fever with anxiety. *Vogel.*

D. Diaphoretic tertian. *Tort.*

Tertian remittent with colliquative sweat. *S.*

Diaphoretic tertian remittent. *S†.*

Continued sweating fever. *Vogel.*

E. Fainting tertian. *Tort. Lautt.*

Fainting tertian remittent. *S.*

Quotidian remittent with syncope. *S.*

Humoral quotidian remittent. *S.*

Continued fainting fever. *Vogel.*

F. Frigid tertian. *Tort. Lautt.*

Quotidian remittent with spasmodic affections. *S.*

* Tertian remittents vary so much in the manner of their type, as well as of their symptoms, and the different forms of them so often interchange in the same person, that nothing could be offered, in naming them, that would always hold good. But I have recited what *Torti* called *accompanied tertians*, to wit, those which are attended with some peculiar and important symptom. Furthermore, that other things pertaining to this might be understood, I have enumerated more authors who have written well of tertian remittents, and have exhibited the principal examples of them.

† The distinction between the quotidian remittent and the tertian remittent, is often as difficult as between quotidians and double tertians. But quotidians are much rarer than tertians, and the experienced know that the animal economy is most prone to the tertian type, hence I have referred more quotidian remittents to the tertian remittents. But those who are eye witnesses may judge.

‡ I am not certain about the type of the sweating fever, which *Sauvages* has set down in this place from the description of *Boyer*; and I had rather it should be referred to typhus.

- Quotidian remittent with constant chills. *S.*
 Tertian remittent, with an internal burning. *S.*
 Tertian with internal burning. *Valcarengbi.*
 Continued fever with rigors and internal burning. *V.*
 G. Lethargic tertian. *Tort.*
 Comatose tertian remittent. *S. Lautt.*
 Apoplectic tertian. *Morton.*
 Soporose tertian. *Werlhof.*
 Epidemic fever of the city *Vetana. Lancisi.*

The following are the chief examples of tertian remittents known to us.

- Burning fever. *Hippoc.*
 Ardent tertian remittent. *S.*
 Ardent fever. *Boerhaave.*
 Ardent or burning remittent. *Macbride.*
 Pernicious tertian. *Mercatus.*
 Pestilential tertian. *P. S. Diversus.*
 Malignant pestilential tertian. *Riverius.*
 Hungarian disorder, *Lang. Lemb. Sennert. Jordan.*
 Pannonian languor. *Cober.*
 Hungarian quotidian remittent. *S.* ¶ See the peculiarities under *Typhus.*
 Pestilential semitertian remittent. *Schenck.*
 Pestilential fever of the Ægyptians. *Alpin.*
 Epidemic tertian fever. *Bartholin.*
 Autumnal epidemic fevers of 1657 and 1658. *Willis.*
 Malignant epidemic fever, from 1658 to 1664——1673 to 1691. *Morton.*
 Incipient autumnal fevers. 1661. 1664. 1678 et seq. *Sydenham.*
 Epidemic affection of Leyden. *Sylv.*
 Epidemic disorder of Leyden. 1669. *Fanois.*
 Pernicious, and pestilential, and epidemic camp tertians. *Lancisi.*
 Anomalous and intermittent fevers of a bad sort. *Hoff.*
 Less acute choleric fever. *Hoff.*
 Epidemic of Leyden. 1719. *Koker.*
 Marsh quotidian remittent. *S.*
 Marsh fever. *Pringle.*
 The Bononian winter constitution, in 1729. *Beccari.*
 Bilious quotidian remittent. *S.*
 Bilious remittent. *Macbride.*
 Camp fever. *Pringle.*
 Putrid epidemic fever. *Huxham.* 1729.
 Lausanian bilious fever. *Tiffot.*
 Wratislavian tertian remittent. *Hahn.*
 American tertian remittent. *S.*

Batavian anomalous fever. *Grainger.*

Naronian disorder. *Pujat.*

Continued remittent fever. *Hillary. Lond. Med. Obs.*

Fever of the year 1772 and the following, at the new city Avignon. *Royale Soc. Hist. Med.*

Intermittent irregular fever at Toulouse. 1772. *Roy. Soc.*

Intermittent and remittent fever of the isle of Jordan. *R. Soc.*

Remittent East India fever. *Lind.*

Critical and bilious fevers of the summer. *Rouppc.*

Remittent fever of hot climates. *Lind.*

The tertian remittent is symptomatic.

Tertian remittent milk fever. *S.*

Milk Fever. *Etmuller.*

G. II. QUARTAN.

CHA. Similar paroxysms with an interval of about seventy two hours: with afternoon accessions.

Quartan of authors. *S. V. Sag. Hoff. Junck.*

I. It is either with an interposed apyrexia.

1. It varies in its type.

A. A quartan with single paroxysms on each fourth day; on the other days none.

Legitimate quartan. *S. Sydenham.*

B. With two paroxysms on each fourth day; on the other days none.

Duplicate quartan. *S. Bonet.*

C. With three paroxysms on each fourth day; none on the intermediate days.

Triplet quartan. *S.*

D. A quartan which has only the third day out of four free from fever; with similar paroxysms on each fourth day.

Double quartan. *S. Vogel.*

E. A quartan acceding daily, with similar paroxysms on each fourth day.

Triple quartan. *S. W. Barthol.*

2. In its symptoms.

Cataleptic quartan. *S. Bonet.*
 Comatose quartan. *S. Werlhof. Pifo.*
 Epileptic quartan. *S. Scholz.*
 Hysterical quartan. *S. Morton.*
 Nephralgic quartan. *S.*
 Metastatic quartan. *S.*
 Quartan degenerating into fatuity. *Sydenh.*
 Splenetic quartan. *S. Etmuller.*
 Hepatic quartan. *Macbride.*

3. Being complicated with other disorders.

Syphilitic quartan. *S. Plat. Edinb. Essays, art. xlvii. obs. 8.*
 Arthritic quartan. *S. Musgr.*
 Gout with succeeding fever. *S.*
 Febricose gout. *S. Werlhof. Cockburn.*
 Scorbutic quartan. *S. Barthol.*

II. Only with a remission interposed.

Quartan remittent. *S. Sag. Linnaeus.*
 Remitting quartan of authors.

The Varieties are,

Simple remittent quartan†. *S.*
 Semiquartan quotidian remittent. *S.*
 Semitertian quartan remittent. *S.*
 Malignant quartan remittent. *S. Lautter. Donat.*
 Comatose Quartan remittent. *S. Werlhof.*
 Quartan remittent, with obstructed spleen. *S.†.*
 Quartan remittent depending on an affection of the liver. *S.*
Car. Pifo.
 Spasmodic quotidian remittent. *S.*

[* That is, changing with other complaints, as with sore eyes, in the case cited by the author. *T.*]

† All medical writers agree that a continued quartan is a very rare disorder; but *Sauvages* cites an example of it, from the third volume of the works of *Foetus*. However I have found nothing pertinent in the place cited. But in the 63d page of the fifth volume are these words: “The ancients constituted two species (of quartans) the *continued quartan*, (which I never saw, although seventy years old, and therefore I judge it to be very rare, or not at all) and the *interpolated*, which is very frequent.”

‡ *Sauvages* refers to this place the Fernelian fever of *Raym. Fortis*, and has it, that the fever was so called by *Fortis*, because *Fernelius* himself died with it. But I see here how *Sauvages* has erred. For *Fortis* calls some fevers Fernelian, not because they were from the genus of intermittents, but because they were accompanied with a disorder of some of the viscera, especially the liver; and *Fernelius* truly died from an inflammation of the spleen. But it was never said by *Plantius*, (who in the life of *Fernelius*, prefixed to his works, speaks about that disorder,) that this disorder ever exhibited the type of a quartan.

ERRATICS.

We think that erratics belong to the tertian or quartan species*; and therefore we have subjoined the varieties of them in this place.

Quintan erratic. *S. Tulp. Forefl. Van Swiet.*

Septan erratic. *S. Boerh. Van Swiet. M. Donald.*

Weekly fever. *Schenck, from Gibalt.*

Seventh day fever. *Morgagni.*

Octan erratic. *S. Etmull. Cyrill. Valles. P. Sal. Div. Zac. Lufit. Schultz. Arnold. Haller. De Haen.*

Lunatic hemicrania. *S.*

Nonan erratic. *S. Zac. Lufit.*

Tenth day erratic. *S. Zac. Lufit.*

Fifteenth day ephemerist†. *M. Don.*

Inconstant erratic. *S. River. Etmul.*

G. III. QUOTIDIAN.

CHA. Similar paroxysms with an interval of about twenty four hours; with morning paroxysms.

Quotidian of *authors, S. G. 87. L. V. Hoff. Junck.*

I. An apyrexia being interposed.

1. It varies, being alone.

A. Universal.

Returning at the same morning hour.

Simple quotidian. *S.*

Legitimate quotidian. *Sennert.*

B. Partial.

Partial quotidian. *S. Cnoffel. Edinb. Med. Essays, Vol. I. art. 31. and Vol. II. art. 19.*

Cephalalgic quotidian. *S. Morton. Van Swieten. Soc. Royal.*

Intermitting cephalalgia‡. *S.*

Febricose cephalalgia. *S.*

Ophthalmic quotidian. *Morton. Van Swieten.*

Febricose ophthalmia. *S.*

* See *Senac* on the abstruse nature of fevers. Book I. Ch. I.

[† Ephemera : An inflammatory fever that ends in about a day. *T.*]

[‡ Cephalalgia : A heavy pain in the head. *T.*]

2. Being accompanied.

Quotidian with pains about the hips. *Edinb. Essays*, Vol. V. art. 49.

Intermittent sciatic. *S.*

Quotidian with nephritic pains. *S. Morion.*

Febricose nephritic pains. *S.*

Quotidian with discharges of urine and saliva. *B. Scharf.*

Epileptic quotidian. *Edinb. Essays*, (the place cited above.)

Febricose uterine pains. *S.*

The following seem to be evening or symptomatic quotidians.

Hysterical quotidian. *S.*

Catarrhal quotidian. *S.*

Quotidian strangury. *S.*

II. Only a remission being interposed.

Quotidian remittent. *S. G. 84. L. 20. Sagar G. 321.*

Continued quotidian. *V. 15.*

Continued and remittent quotidian of *authors.*

Quotidian remittent with obscure heat. *S.*

Continued lymphatic fever. *Etmull. River.*

Hiccoughing quotidian remittent. *S.*

Continued hiccoughing fever. *Vogel 26.*

The other species of quotidian remittents seem to belong either to the tertians, many of which I have set down above, or to be symptomatic and belonging to the evening quotidians. Of this sort are,

Catarrhal quotidian remittent. *S.*

Anginous quotidian remittent. *S.*

Quotidian remittent with cough. *S.*

Peripneumonic quotidian remittent. *S.*

Variolous quotidian remittent *S.*

Miliary quotidian remittent. *S.*

Arthritic quotidian remittent. *S.*

Of the mimic quotidian remittent of *Bontius*, and the phrenitic of the same, we are not certain. *S.*

SECT. II. CONTINUED FEVERS*.

CHA. Fevers without intermission, that do not arise from the miasma of marshes, yet continuing with remissions and exacerbations, although not very observable: with two paroxysms on each day†.

Continued. *Macbride*. S. Cl. II. Or. I. *Vogel* Cl. I. Or. II. *Sag.* 664. *Boerhaave*.

Continuing. *L.* Cl. II. Or. I. *Stabl.* *Junck.* *Sennert.*

* *Sauvages* said that a fever was continued, “which continued to the end of the sickness, without a partial exacerbation, and without accession, not returning oftener than once or twice a month;” and *Linnaeus*, with most of the medical schools, calls fevers of this kind continent. But in a large practice of forty years, I scarce ever have seen, for a certainty, a fever of this kind, and I have observed most always in the most continued fever, even daily, sufficient manifest exacerbations and remissions. *Vogel* seems indeed to agree with me, as is pretty clear from his character of continued fevers, nor does the very experienced *De Haen* differ, as may be seen in his book about the division of Fevers. Divis. IV. Schol. 1. And *Brundelius* chiefly confirms our opinion, in the following words, “For all our fevers, acute and inflammatory, and exanthematic and malignant, and the rest of this kind, are continued remittents, and evident stages of increase and remission renew the fever.” Moreover, although in some fevers, the exacerbations and remission are obscure, and therefore difficult to be observed; yet I think they really take place; and for this reason especially, because each paroxysm, consisting of a remission and exacerbation, always finishes its course within the space of a night and a day, in fevers of every kind, that manifestly consist of many paroxysms; so that it appears, that the animal œconomy in these things, is subject to some law of a daily revolution. Therefore, it seems very likely that the same circuit which we have so often observed, has a place in fevers of whatever kind; and that no continent fever can be given in the real nature of things.

† As we have laid it down, that each continued fever is made up with repeated paroxysms, it may be often doubtful, whether the fever given belongs to the order of continued, or remittent fevers; and that a right judgment may be made, I have now given another definition than heretofore, [as well of intermittents, (to which we think all the remittents of authors belong) as of continued fevers. The definitions now given, may, in most cases (as I think) be easily and certainly admitted. But I leave it to be considered, by any more sagacious, whether our definitions are rightly given, or whether any more proper can be given. We believe every continued fever consists of two paroxysms each day; but as duplicate paroxysms are likewise seen in some intermittents as well as remittents, continued fevers cannot be distinguished by that mark alone. Indeed I wished by no means, that they should be distinguished by that particular only; for in a dubious case I think any remittent may be known, either from its cause or its type, or from its rise from intermittents. Moreover, those skilled in these things can see, often plainly, and very frequently (whether or no from the cause) that continued fevers may often certainly be known by the contagion being indubitably human.

G. IV.

S Y N O C H A *.

CHA. Heat much increased; frequent, strong and hard pulse; red urine; the functions of the sensorium a little disturbed.

Synocha. *S. G.* 80. *L.* 12. *Junck.*

Synocha, or acute sanguineous fever. *Hoff.* II. 105.

Synochus. *V.* 16.

Continued not putrid. *Boerhaave* 729.

Ephemeris. (p. 31) *S. G.* 79. *Boerhaave* 728. *Juncker.*

Diary. *L.* 11.

Inflammatory fever of *authors.*

The varieties are,

Plethoric synocha. *S.*

Sanguineous synocha. *Sennert.* book II. Ch. II.

Plethoric ephemeris. *S.*

Ephemeris from cold. *S.*

Ephemeris from heat. *S.*

Pleuritic synochus. *S.*

Pleuritic fever of 1765. *Sydenham.*

Synochus with rheumatic pains. *S. Sydenham.*

Winter synochus. *S. Sydenh.*

Symptomatics.

Ephemeris from crudities on the stomach. *S.*

Ephemeris from violence. *S.*

Synocha from pain. *S. M. Tab.*

Ephemeris from suppressed milk. *S.*

Menstruating ephemeris.

Catarrhal synocha. *S. M. Tab.*

* Nearly the same division of continued fevers has been used from the times of *Galen* to the present day; and was with little accuracy, either defined from the degree of putridity, or taken from the duration of the disorder; yet both marks, especially the latter, which the nosologists, *Sauvages*, *Linnaeus*, and *Sagar* chiefly used, is manifestly improper. (See the preface, page xiii. and pages xvi. and xvii.) Therefore I have instituted another division, taken from the difference of symptoms, and nature of the disorders, as well as I could judge of it; at the same time, having followed the division of continued fevers, now chiefly used by the English, into *inflammatory* and *nervous*. But I have avoided these appellations, as being in some measure theoretical. The names which I have used have long since been received with physicians; and I care but little, if perhaps I have not used them in the sense commonly received, (in which the physicians themselves were not very consistent) so as the definitions subjoined may be cleared from any error.

[The chief difference between a Synocha and Synochus, according to *Sauvages*, is, that the latter continues about three times as long as the former, and is as much less in violence, as it is longer in duration. *T.*]

Scorbutic synocha. *S.*

Scorbutic synochus. *S.*

Cephalalgic Synocha. *S. M. Tab.* [see note in page 31]

G. V. TYPHUS.

CHA. A contagious disorder; little increase of heat; a small, weak, and oftentimes frequent pulse; little alteration of the urine; the functions of the sensorium very much disturbed; the strength much diminished.

Typhus. *S. G.* 82. *Sag.* 677.

The species are,

I. Typhus oftentimes with petechia. (Petechial.)

It varies in its degree*.

1. Milder typhus.

Malignant hectic fever, or convulsive nervous pestilence. *Willis*†.

Pestilential fever. *Fracast.*

Pestilential fever without the character of a poison. *Forest.*

Pestilential hectic fever. *Forest.*

New fever of 1685. *Sydenh.*

Nervous putrid fever. *Wintringh.*

Slow nervous fever. *Huxham. Edinb. Med. Essays.* II. 18. IV 23.

Vogel 48. *Macbride. Soc. Royale.*

Contagious fever. *Lind.*

Nervous typhus. *S.*

* It does not suit, by any means, to mark disorders differing only in degree, with different names; but as it is customary with physicians in modern times to call a certain fever by the name of *nervous* fever, as if it was different from every other, yielding in some measure to this opinion, I have set down under the title of *Milder Typhus*, fevers of various authors, which in some measure may be referred to the *nervous* of the moderns. But as the limits in this case can by no means be accurately fixed, I cannot say that I have been accurate. It is still less suitable to the notion of the ancients or moderns, to set down among the genera of fevers, any under the name of *putrid* fever. I think that in every typhus a proclivity of the humors to putridity is present; but it is only present in different degrees, so that a greater or less putridity only varies, by no means changes the species. It may be enough to point out under the title of *gravior*, (more oppressive) those fevers especially which are called putrid, as will be plain from the annexed appellations of various authors.

† This, unless I am deceived, is the first example of the appellation *Νευρωδης*, or Nervous, given to some particular fevers, which the English made use of immediately, but the physicians of other countries not till very lately.

Comatose typhus. *S.*

Typhoid tertian remittent. *S. Mang. Raym. Forst.*

2. More oppressive typhus.

Pestilential fever. *P. Sal. Diver.*

Pestilential fever of the Ægyptians. *Alpin.*

Ægyptian typhus. *S.*

Epidemic cephalitis of 1510. *S*.*

Malignant pestilential fever. *Sennert.*

Pestilential malignant fever. *River.*

Malignant pestilential fever of 1643. *Willis.*

Senegal fever. *Lond. Med. Ob. II. 21.*

Jail typhus. *S.*

Pestilential ship fever. *Huxham.*

Marine miliary. *S.*

Contagious putrid fever produced in jails. *Huxh.*

Spotted Miliary. *S.*

Jail and hospital fever. *Pring. Van Swiet. Soc. Roy.*

Camp typhus. *S.*

Camp fever, which they commonly call epidemic cephalalgia (see note page 31) *H. May and A. Ph. Koph.*

Hungarian or camp fever of *Juncker*, and many authorst.

Camp fever of the French in Bohemia. 1742. *Schrinci.*

Petechial fever. *Sennert. River. Hoff. Junck. Huxh. Ludwic. Schrib. Monro.*

Catarrhal malignant petechial fever. *Junck. Hoff. Eller.*

Putrid fever. *Macbride.*

Putrid catarrhal fever, 1768. *De Martens.*

Bilious putrid fever, 1769. *De Martens.*

Nervous putrid fever, 1770. *De Martens.*

The following are examples of petechial fevers.

What they call pimpled, prickly, or petechial fever. *Fracastorius.*

Petechial fever of *Trent*, 1591. *Roboret.*

Epidemic petechial fever of *Colonia*, 1672. *Donckers.*

Epidemic petechial fever of *Presburgh*, 1683. *Loeu.*

Epidemic petechial fever of *Modena*. *Ramazzeni.*

[* Cephalitis. An acute fever, with a dozing delirium, and a motion in the hands, as if involuntary, by which the sick person appears to be pulling out the nap from the clothes, &c. *T.*]

+ With *Sauvages* and *Pringle* I have placed above the Hungarian disorder or fever, with the tertian remittents; and there is no doubt, but that the disorder called Hungarian, may have often appeared under the form of a remittent; but at the same time, it is certain that the fever, that arose at first in the Hungarian camp, and spread throughout almost all Germany, by means of the soldiers returning from thence, was of the continued kind, (see *Ruland* on the Hungarian disorder, Chap. viii. q. 39.) and we well know, was oftentimes the same with what now frequently rises in some hospitals. Therefore I have thought it also should be affixed to this place.

- Malignant petechial fever, 1698. *Hoff*.
 Petechial fever of *Breslaw*, 1699. *Helwich*.
 Epidemic fever of *Leipsig*, 1718. *M. Adolph*.
 Endemic and epidemic fever of *Cork*, 1708—18, et seq. *Rogers*.
 Continued epidemic fever of *Cork*, 1719 et seq. *O'Connel*.
 Epidemic petechial fever of *Cremona*, 1734. *Valcharengbi*.
 Epidemic petechial fever of *Petersburgh*, 1735. *Weitbrecht*.
 Petechial fever of 1740, 1741, in *Hesse*. *Ritter*.
 Epidemic petechial fever of *Worcester*, and other places in *England*. *Wall's Works*.
 Malignant petechial fever at *Rintellium*, 1741. *Furstenau*.
 Epidemic petechial fever of *Silesia*, 1741 et seq. *Brandhorst*.
 Epidemic petechial fever of *Vienna*, 1757. *Hafenohrl*.
 Epidemic petechial fever of *Leipsig*, 1757. *Ludwic*.
 Epidemic petechial fever in various places of *Germany*, from 1755 to 1761. *Strack*.
 Epidemic malignant fever of *Coutances*. 1772, 1773. *Soc. Roy*.
 Nervous petechial fever of *Dijon*, 1760 & 1761. *Mem. by Maret*, 1775.

II. Typhus with a yellowness of the skin. (Jaundiced.)

- Jaundiced typhus. *S*.
 Yellow fever of the *West Indies*. *Warren*. *Hillary*. *Linning*. *Edinb. Phys. Litt. Essays*, Vol. II. *Mackittrick*.

These also appear to be species of typhus.

- Sweating ephemeris [see page 31] *S*.
 Britannic ephemeris. *Caius*.
 English sweat. *Sennertus*.
 Hydronofus. *Forest*.

To the same belong,

- Sweating miliary. *S*.
 Sweating fever. *Soc. Roy*.

We are not certain about the following,

- Verminose hysterical typhus. *S*.
 Typhus of the emaciated. *S*.
 Typhus from poison, (viz. the *Manipuera*).

G. VI. SYNOCHUS*.

CHA. A contagious disorder; a fever composed of *SYNOCHA* and *TYPHUS*, in the beginning a synocha, in its progress and towards the end a typhus.

Synochus. *S. G.* 81. *L.* 13.

Slow fever. *L.* 14.

Phrenitis. *V.* 18.

Putrid continued fever. *Boerb.*

The varieties of Sauvages are,

Sanguineous synochus. *S.*

Depuratory fever, 1661 to 1664. *Sydenham.*

Sweating synochus. *S.*

Epidemic continued fever, 1665 to 1667. *Sydenh.*

Soporose synochus. *S.*

Epidemic continued fever, 1673. *Sydenh.*

Putrid continued fever of various years. *Wintringham.*

Ardent synochus. *S.*

Miliary synochus. *S.*

Miliary synocha. *S.*

We are not clear about these,

Variolous synochus. *S.*

Dysenteric synocha. *S.*

And still less about the following,

Anniversary synochus. *S.*

Spermatic synochus. *S.*

Synochus from the bite of a tarantula. *S.*

Complicated

Scorbutic synochus. *S.*

Symptomatic,

Synochus from the scabies. *S.*

* As there are many fevers, neither altogether inflammatory, nor altogether nervous, and therefore not easy to be referred to Synocha or Typhus; I have here inserted a genus of Synochus, the type of which is frequently seen in these regions. Nevertheless I am unable to fix accurate bounds between Typhus and Synochus; and whether they really are to be regarded as different genera, or being allowed such, to which of them the synonymous of authors are to be referred, I am in doubt. But what are here subjoined, called species by *Sauvages*, can very well, as it appears to me, be referred to Synochus.

H E C T I C.

CHA. A fever returning daily; with meridian and evening accessions, a morning remission, more seldom anapyrexia; frequently with night sweats, and a branny lateritious sediment from the urine*.

Hætic. S. G. 83. L. 24. V. 80. Sag. 684. Med. Transact. II. 1.

The species of Sauvages are,

Chlorotic hætic.

Syphilitic hætic.

Scrophulous hætic.

Hætic from calculi.

Dropical hætic.

Verminous hætic.

Hætic of the emaciated.

Hætic from fluxes.

Infantile hætic. This wants a character, and appears to be either ricketty, or scrophulous, or verminous.

Evening hætic. This can scarce be reckoned a disorder.

We are not certain about the

Lymphatic hætic. *Baglivi. S.*

Nervous hætic. *Lorry. S.*

Or. II. Inflammations.

CHA. Synocha fever; phlogosis (G. VII); or a topical pain, the function of the internal part being injured at the same time; the blood that has been let, and coagulated, shewing a white coriaceous superficies.

Membranous and parenchymatous inflammations. S. Cl. III.
Or. I. II. Sag. 605†.

* As all Nosologists have received HECTIC into the number of fevers, I have also placed it here with a character; but as I have never observed a fever of this kind, unless symptomatic, (which can only be enumerated) I have not admitted it into the number of idiopathies. It will be very plain, in most of the examples here recited from what *Sauvages* calls species, that a hætic is truly symptomatic. See Schol. *Sauvag. T. I. p. 319.*

† This division of inflammations into membranous and parenchymatous, is altogether improper; and that in the first place, because it determines the state of the internal parts, which it is not allowable in Nosology to fix; and again, because
membranous

Phlogistic febrile disorders. *L.* Cl. III.

Compound inflammatory continued fevers. *V.*

Acute febrile disorders. *Boerhaave.*

Inflammatory fevers. *Hoff. Juncker.*

G. VII. PHLOGOSIS*.

CHA. Pyrexia, a redness, heat and painful tension of the external part.

The species are,

I. Phlogosis with a lively red; a circumscribed tumor, oftentimes elevated upon the top, often terminating in a suppuration; frequently with a throbbing pain. (*Phlegmonic Phlogosis.*)

Phlegmon of authors. *S. G.* 15. *L.* 39. *V.* 351. *Sag.* 229. *Macbride.*

Inflammation. *L.* 231. *Boer. Juncker.*

1. It varies in its form.

Boil. *S. G.* 18. *V.* 352. *Sag.* 23. *Macbride.*

Terminthus. *V.* 381†.

Papula. *L.* 275‡.

Varus. *V.* 436. *L.* 270. *S*||.

Bacchia. *L.* 271§.

Gutta rosea. *S. G.* 4¶.

Gutta rosacea. *V.* 437**.

membranous and parenchymatous parts are not distinguished clearly enough; and hence Metritis, which is placed by *Linnaeus* and *Sagar* among parenchymatous, *Savviges* enumerates among membranous inflammations; and in fine, because some inflammations, as of the liver, may be either membranous or parenchymatous.

Neither is the institution of an order of muscular inflammations, with *Linnaeus* and *Sagar*, more proper, in which neither is sufficiently accurate. For *Linnaeus* has badly called a phlegmon, *muscular*, and *Sagar* has not done well to refer *Cynanche* (which is oftentimes membranous, more seldom muscular) altogether to muscular inflammations.

* *Phlegmon* was improperly made use of, in a former edition, for the name of a genus, of which erythema is a species. A new name seemed to us necessary, and nothing more proper offered itself than *Phlogosis*.

[† A round, black tubercle, arising chiefly on the shins, pouring out from an ulceration a glutinous, ruddy humour. *V.*

‡ A full tubercle, coloured, inflamed, scarce capable of suppuration. *L.*

|| A hard, small, red tubercle in the face, almost callous, scattered about, of various figures. *Vogel.*

§ Vari of the face with knots, and chronic, coloured spots. *L.*

¶ Red spots of the face, scattered here and there, a little elevated above the skin, or rough, and permanent. *S.*

** Something like confluent vari, with a rough, spotted redness. *Vogel. T.]*

2. It varies in its seat*.

- Stye. *S. G.* 27. *L.* 276. *V.* 434.
 Pain in the ear. *S. G.* 197. *L.* 44. *V.* 148.
 Ear-ach. *Hoff.* II. 336.
 Guniboul. *V.* 362.
 Pain of the breasts. *S. G.* 210. *V.* 153.
 Whitlow. *S. G.* 21. *L.* 258. *V.* 345.
 Caries of the bones. *S. G.* 78. *L.* 256.
 Swelling of the bones. *V.* 419.
 Spina ventosa. *Boerhaave.*
 Phimosis. *S. G.* 22. *L.* 297. *V.* 348.
 Paraphimosis. *V.* 349.
 Inflammation of the anus. *L.* 30.
 Pain in the anus. *S. G.* 214.
 Inflammation and pain of the anus. *V.* 167.

II. Phlogosis, with a ruddy colour, disappearing upon pressure; an unequal circumference extending; scarce perceptible tumor, turning to a scurf, to phlyctænæ or vesicles of the cuticle; with burning pain. (*Erythematous Phlogosis.*)

- Erythema†. *S. G.* 11. *Sag.* 16.
 Erysipelas of authors. *V.* 421. *Macbride.*
 Hieropyr. *V.* 344‡.

1. It varies in violence.

- Anthrax. *S. G.* 19. *L.* 272. *V.* 353. *Sag.* 24.
 Carbo and carbuncle of authors. *Macbride.*
 Gangrenous erythema. *S.*

2. In its remote cause.

- Erythema from cold.
 Erythema from frost. *S.*
 Kibe. *L.* 260. *V.* 350.
 Erythema from burning *S.*
 Erysipelas from a scald. *S.*
 A wound from burning. *L.* 246.
 A burn. *Boerhaave.*
 Inflammation from burning. *V.* 347.

F

* Those more skilful may judge, whether the following may be enumerated as so many species.

[† Erysipelas with eminent, ardent pustules. *V.*

‡ A humoral tumor with a gangrenous apex, inflamed circumference. *S.* T.]

Erythema from the application of some foreign acrid,
Chinese erysipelas. *S.*

Erythema from acrid humors,

Erythema from galling. *S.*

Chafe. *L.* 247. *V.* 502.

Erythema from compression,

Erythema of various parts from attrition. *S.*

Erythema from puncture. *S.*

Erysipelas from the sting of wasps. *S.*

Eruption from the sting of wasps. *S.*

3. Being complicated.

Erythema with phlegmon,

Phlegmonic erysipelas of *authors.*

Erythema with œdema,

Symptomatic erysipelas. *S.*

The consequents of phlogosis are,

S U P P U R A T I O N.

CHA. A whitish, soft, fluctuating, itching tumor after a phlogosis, with remission of pain and pulsation.

Imposthume. *S. G.* 39. *Sag.* 55.

Abcess. *L.* 132. *V.* 354. *Boerhaave. Macbride.*

Pustule. *L.* 247.

G A N G R E N E.

CHA. A blueness, softness, little sensibility of the part, often with ichorose vesicles, after a phlogosis.

Gangrene. *S. G.* 314. *L.* 233. *V.* 327. *Sag.* 203. *Boerhaave. Macbride.*

S P H A C E L U S.

CHA. A blackness, flaccidity, rottenness of the part after gangrene, without sense or heat, and with the fœtor of putrid flesh; the malady rapidly extending.

Sphacelus. *L.* 234. *V.* 328. *Boerhaave.*

G. VIII. O P H T H A L M I A.

CHA. A redness and pain of the eye; inability to bear the light, frequently with a shedding of tears.

Ophthalmia. *S. G.* 196. *L.* 43. *V.* 341. *Sag.* 231. *Juncker. Macbride.*

Chemosis. *V.* 46.

Ophthalmites. *V.* 47.

Inflammation of the eyes. *Hoff.* II. 165.

The species and varieties of ophthalmia are,

I. Idiopathics.

1. Ophthalmia (*of the membranes*) in the tunica adnata, and the membranes adjacent to it, or in the tunics of the eye.

A. It varies in the degree of external phlogosis.

Ophthalmia from a slight injury. *S.*

Humid ophthalmia. *S.*

Ophthalmia from external violence. *S.*

Erysipelatous ophthalmia. *S.*

Pustulous ophthalmia. *S.*

Ophthalmia with phlyctænæ in the eye. *S.*

B. The internal tunics being affected.

Ophthalmia of the choroides. *S.*

Ophthalmia with diminished vision. *S.*

2. Ophthalmia (*of the tarsus*) with tumor, erosion, and a glutinous exudation from the tarsus of the eyelids.

Ophthalmia with a roughness of the internal part of the eyelid. *S.*

Dry ophthalmia. *S.*

II. Symptomatics.

1. From a disorder of the eye itself.

Ophthalmia from an affection of the angle of the eye. *S.*

Ophthalmia from tubercles. *S.*

Ophthalmia from inverted cilia. *S.*

Cancerous ophthalmia. *S.*

Ophthalmia from an adhesion of the uvea to the cornea. *S.*

Ophthalmia from distraction of the eyelids. *S.*

Ophthalmia from ulcers of the external part of the cornea. *S.*

Ophthalmia from abscess between the lamellæ of the cornea. *S.*

Ophthalmia from a fistula of the cornea. *S.*

Ophthalmia of the uvea. *S.*

2. From disorders of other parts, or of the whole body.

Metastatic ophthalmia. *S.*

Scrophulous ophthalmia. *S.*

Syphilitic ophthalmia. *S.*

Febricose ophthalmia. *S.*

G. IX. P H R E N I T I S*.

CHA. A vehement pyrexia; a pain of the head; redness of the face and eyes, an inability to bear light or sound; continued watching; fierce delirium or typhomania.

Phrenitis. *S. G. 101. L. 25. Sag. 301. Boerhaave. Hoff. Junck. Macbride.*

Phrenismus. *V. 45.*

Cephalitis. *S. G. 109. Sag. 310†.*

Sphacelismus. *L. 32†.*

Sirialis. *V. 34||.*

I. Only one species of idiopathic phrenitis can be placed here, and we think the following are synonymous of this.

True phrenitis. *S. Boerhaave.*

Idiopathic phrenitis. *Junck.*

Inflammatory cephalalgia. *S.*

Spontaneous cephalitis. *S.*

[* Phrenitis, or inflammation of the brain. *T.*]

† Since there are no symptoms given, by which an inflammation of the brain can be certainly distinguished from an inflammation of its membranes or *meninges*; nor do the dissections of dead bodies confirm the distinctions admitted by *Sauvages*, *Linneus*, and *Sager*. I have not admitted *Cephalitis*, *S. G. 109. Sag. 310.* and *Sphacelismus*, *L. 32.* for different genera from *phrenitis*, and therefore I have placed them here under the title of phrenitis, as synonymous.

Vogel properly observes, that the symptoms of phrenitis, or phrenismus, as he calls it, (that is, an inflammation of the cerebrum or its membranes) is in some measure ambiguous.

[† Inflammation of the encephalon. *L.*

|| A fever peculiar to infants, with dry skin, paleness, loss of appetite, sinking of the eyes, and subsiding of the fontanella. *V. T.*]

Cephalitis with siriasis. *S.*

Siriasis. *V.* 34.

Cephalitis of *Littre*. *S.*

II. The following are symptomatics,

Phrenitis of pleuritic synochus. *S.*

Phrenitis of sanguineous synochus. *S.*

Phrenitis of hot countries. *S.*

Phrenitis of India. *S.*

Ægyptian cephalitis. *S.*

Epidemic cephalitis of 1510. *S.*

Vermine cephalitis. *S.*

Cephalitis of the cerebellum. *S.*

Miliary phrenitis. *S.*

Variolous phrenitis. *S.*

Morbilious phrenitis. *S.*

Phrenitis from the plica. *S.*

Aphrodisiac phrenitis. *S.*

Phrenitis from the bite of a tarantula. *S.*

Hydrophobic phrenitis. *S.*

Phrenitis from pain. *S.*

Cephalitis from a wound. *S.*

G. X. CYNANCHE*.

CHA. Sometimes a typhoid pyrexia; a redness and pain of the fauces; difficult deglutition and breathing, with a sense of straitness in the fauces.

Cynanche. *S.* G. 110. *L.* 33. *Sag.* 300.

Angina. *V.* 49. *Hoff.* II. 125. *Junc.*

Inflammatory angina. *Boerhaave.*

The species are,

I. Cynanche affecting the mucous membrane of the fauces, and particularly the tonsils, with tumor and redness; attended with synocha fever. (*Tonsillar Cynanche.*)

Cynanche of the tonsils. *S.*

Inflammatory angina. *S.* *Boerhaave.*

[* *Sore throat.* *T.*]

II. Affecting the tonsils and mucous membrane of the fauces with tumor, redness, and mucous crusts of a white or cineritious colour, extending and covering an ulcer; attended with a typhus fever and exanthemata. (*Malignant Cynanche.*)

Malignant cynanche. *S. sp. 3.*

Ulcerous cynanche. *S. Var.*

Gangrenous cynanche. *S. Var.*

Anginous and mortal ulcers of the fauces and throat at *Garratillo*, in Spain. *Lud. Mercat.*

Ulcerous angina. *Fothergill. Huxham.*

Epidemic fever with ulcerous angina. *Douglas.*

Epidemic angina. *Russel.*

Gangrenous angina. *Wüthering.*

Suffocating angina. *Bard.*

Malignant angina. *Johnstone. Wall.*

III. With difficult respiration, whizzing inspiration, hoarse voice, sonorous cough, scarce any apparent tumor in the fauces, little difficulty in swallowing, and a synocha fever. (*Tracheal Cynanche.*)

Cynanche of the trachea. *S.*

Cynanche of the larynx of authors. *Eller.*

Inflammatory angina. *Boerhaave.*

Obscure and difficult angina. *Dodon.*

Internal angina. *Tulp.*

Pernicious angina. *Greg. Horst. Observ. L. III. obs. 1.*

Note. Whether the synonymous of *Sauvages*, and the following, pertain to the same disorder, the experienced may judge; however, the following manifestly appear to belong to the disorder of the character given.

Croaking suffocation. The croup of the Scotch. *Home.*

Asthma of infants. *Millar.*

Spasmodic asthma of infants. *Russ.*

Croaking cynanche. *Crawford.*

Epidemic angina, 1743. *Molloy.*

Strangling disorder. *Starr. Phil. Transf.* 495*.

Destructive disorder of infants, 1758. *Francof.*

Inflammatory angina of infants. *Ruffel.*

Suffocating catarrh of *Barbadocs*, 1758. *Hilary.*

Polypose or membranous angina. *Michael.*

Analogous disorder to the polypose angina. *Soc. Royale.* II. p. 206.

IV. With redness, especially in the bottom of the fauces ; very difficult and painful deglutition ; free respiration, and synocha fever. (*Pharyngeal Cynanche.*)

Cynanche of the pharynx. *S. Eller.*

Inflammatory angina. *Boerhaave.*

V. With a large external tumor of the parotid and maxillary glands ; respiration and deglutition being little affected ; and a synocha fever generally slight. (*Parotid Cynanche.*)

Parotid cynanche. *S. oreillons* and *ourles* of the French. *Tiffin. Encyclop.*

External angina. The *mumps* of the English. *Ruffel.* The *branks* of the Scotch.

Catarrh of *Belle-Isle.* *S.*

Osservazioni of *Girol. Gaspari.*

Osservazioni of *Targ. Tozzet.*

The purpuro-parotid cynanche (*S. sp.* 15.) seems to belong to the malignant cynanche, (species 3.) or to the scarlatina.

The symptomatics are,

a. From internal causes.

Epidemic cynanche. *S.*

Anginous quotidian remittent. *S.*

Anginous fever. *Huxham.*

Cynanche prunellat.

Exanthematic cynanche. *S.*

Arthritic cynanche. *S.*

* I am not altogether certain, whether this disorder pertains to the malignant, or the tracheal cynanche ; and also more often uncertain from the description that authors give of these disorders.

[† So called from using lapis prunellæ in it. *T.*]

Hepatic cynanche. *S.*

Cynanche from dysentery. *S.*

b. From external causes.

Cynanche from swallowing a hard substance. *S.*

Cynanche from mercury. *S.*

The cynanche of the thymous gland (*S. sp. 7.*) is seldom inflammatory, and scarce belongs to this place.

G. XI. P N E U M O N I A*.

CHA. Pyrexia; pain in some part of the thorax; difficult respiration; cough.

Pneumonic fever. *Hoff. Macbride.*

The species are,

- I. Pneumonia with a pulse not always hard, being sometimes soft; with an obtuse pain of the thorax; a perpetual difficult respiration, oftentimes impracticable, unless sitting up; a swollen and purple face; a cough generally moist, often with discharge of blood. (*Peripneumony.*)

* Medical writers, of every age down to the present day, (and all Nosologists have followed these,) have determined that there are two genera of inflammation of the internal breast, to wit, PERIPNEUMONY and PLEURISY. But the moderns have learned from dissection, that the ancients have often been mistaken about the seat of the disorder, and therefore about the difference of these disorders; and that which the ancients supposed had its seat in the pleura of the ribs, later anatomists have found to have its seat more often in the pleura investing the lungs. Moreover we know, that if indeed these disorders had sometimes different seats, this could not be certainly known from the symptoms; and howsoever it might be, it would conduce but little at all to the use of medicine, to have distinguished them, since in any manner distinct, they are in reality nearly related, and often are joined together. Having therefore considered these things, we have thought proper, with the experienced HOFFMAN, to make the phlegmasiæ of the internal breast only one genus. Wherefore we have placed this genus under the name of PNEUMONIA. The symptoms which we have admitted for a character, as they are what may be present in every inflammation of the internal breast, and are the chief in each, seem to be those that rightly constitute a generic character.

I am doubtful, whether different SPECIES really can be instituted. But being willing to yield a little to the opinions and customs of physicians, I have given specific characters of peripneumony and pleurisy, since they may be distinguished, agreeably to the opinion of physicians, or from my own observation. Yet, in the mean time, I could wish it to be observed, that accurate boundaries are frequently not to be fixed between those disorders, however distinct they sometimes may be.

Peripneumony. *S. G.* 112. *L.* 34. *V.* 51. *Sag.* 311. *Boerhaave.*
Juncker.

1. Simple idiopathic peripneumonies,

Pure or true peripneumony of *authors. S.*

Gastric peripneumony. *S. Morgagni. Ep. XX. Art. 30.*
and 31*.

It varies in degree.

Catarrhal peripneumony. *S.*

Bastard peripneumony†. *Sydenh. Boerhaave. Morgagni. Ep.*
XXI. 11.—15.

2. Idiopathic peripneumonies complicated with fever‡.

Putrid peripneumony. *S||.*

Ardent peripneumony. *S.*

Malignant peripneumony. *S.*

Typhoid peripneumony. *S.*

Peripneumonic quotidian remittent. *S.*

* I am not sure whether this variety belongs more properly to peripneumony or pleurisy.

† I think that the bastard peripneumony differs from the true, only in degree; and therefore have inserted them here merely as a variety. And I think they really differ in this particular, that in the bastard peripneumony the inflammation is slighter and the afflux of humours more copious than in the true—But as the symptoms of pyrexia, pain, difficult breathing, and cough may attend in different degrees and manner, it is not a matter of surprise that the accounts of authors are so different, and Morgagni has started a doubt whether this complaint, described by different authors under the title of bastard peripneumony, is always the same, nevertheless having considered all that has been said on this head, and comparing it with many observations from patients, I do not doubt that the disorder described by Sydenham and Boerhaave, under the title of bastard peripneumony, is one and the same, nor to differ in substance from that complaint observed by Valsalva and Francis Corallio, nor from that observed by Morgagni and *Antonio Valisnerio*. See First Lines of Practice of Physic. Edition 1784. § CCCLXXVI.

‡ As different disorders may be complicated it may often be doubtful which of them is primary; and I cannot promise that I have judged right in every case. In some places I have used my own judgment, in others I have followed Sauvages thinking it in general sufficient to bring these complications in some way to the observation of the students.

§ Following Sauvages as usual, I have recited these three following as different, although I look upon them as the same.

3. Symptomatic peripneumonies.

Arthritic peripneumony. *S.*
 Exanthematic peripneumony. *S.*
 Peripneumony of the phthifical. *S.*
 Hydrophobic peripneumony. *S.*
 Peripneumony from the painters cholic. *S.*

II. With a hard pulse ; a pungent pain, generally of the side, increased especially on inspiration ; difficulty of lying on the side ; very painful cough, in the beginning dry, afterwards moist, often with discharge of blood. (*Pleurisy.*)

Pleurisy. *S.* 103. *L.* 27. *V.* 50. *Sag.* 303. *Boerb. Juncker.*
 Paraphrenesis. *S.* 102. *L.* 26*.
 Inflammation of the diaphragm. *V.* 55. *Boerhaave.*
 Diaphragmatis. *Sag.* 304.

Simple idiopathic pleurifies.

True pleurisy. *S. Boerhaave. Verna. Zeviani. Morgagni. Wendt.*
 Pleurisy of the lungs. *S. Zevian.*
 Pleuripneumony. }
 Pleuroperipneumony. } of authors. *Baronius. Haller. Morgagni. Clegborn. Miller. Huxham. Pringle.*
 Peripneumo-pleurisy. }
 Convulsive pleurisy. *S. Bianch.*
 Hydrothoracic pleurisy. *S. Morgagni.*
 Dorsal pleurisy. *S. Verna.*
 Pleurisy of the mediastinum. *S. P. Sal. Dev. Friend.*
 Inflammation of the mediastinum. *V. G.* 52,
 Pleurisy of the pericardium. *S. Verna.*
 Parapleuritis. *Zeviani.*

* In the disorder which is vulgarly called *Paraphrenitis* or *Paraphrenesis*, and more properly by Sagar *diaphragmatis*, an inflammation takes place in the pleura extended over the diaphragm which is acknowledged by most physicians; it is therefore improperly recited by nosologists as a Genus different from *Pneumonia* nor can it be recited for a different species from pleurisy as it usually shows no symptoms different from those of pleurisy. The Sardonic laugh, and Phrenitic Delirium, which are attributed by most authors to this complaint, are certainly not always present. It is certainly very rare since I have never seen it, and it often accompanies other species of *Pneumonia* depending not so much upon the part of the pleura affected as the degree of inflammation and fever.

Pleurodyne parapleuritis*. S.
 Diaphragmatic paraphrenitis†. S.
 Pleuritic paraphrenitis. S.
 Hepatic paraphrenitis.

Concerning the inflammation of the mediastinum, pericardium, and diaphragm, see *Morgagni* on the cause and seat of disorders. VIII. 13. XXI. 35. 36. 46. XLV. 16. *Van Swieten* to *Boerhaave*. 913.

II. Complicated pleurifies.

1. With fever.

Bilious pleurify. S.
 Erysipelatous pleurify. S.
 Bilious pleurify. *Bianch*.
 Putrid pleurify. S.
 Pleuritic synochus. S.
 Pestilent pleurify. S.
 Miliary pleurify. S.

2. With catarrh.

Catarrhal pleurify. S.
 Lymphatic pleurify. *Bianch*.

III. Symptomatic pleurifies.

Pleurify from a wound. S.
 Verminose pleurify. S. *Verna*. *Morgagn*. XXI. 43. 44.
 Stomachic pleurify. *Bianch*.
 Vermi-nose pleurodyne. (p. 50) S.
 Lactéal pleurify‡. S.
 Polonic pleurify. S.

IV. False pleurifies.

Hepatic pleurify. S. *Panarol*.
 Splenitic pleurify. S.

* A pleuritic pain without acute pyrexia.

† It differs from the common inflammation of the diaphragm, in having only a sense of stricture instead of lancinating pains. T.]

[‡ Pleurify of the gravid or puerperal. T.]

The consequents of pleurisy are,

V O M I C A.

CHA. After a pneumonia, not terminating by any resolution, continued difficulty of breathing and cough, with difficulty of lying on the well side, and hectic fever.

Vomica. *Boerhaave. Juncker**.

Pleurodyne vomica. *S.*

E M P Y E M A.

CHA. After the termination of pneumonia by sup-
puration, frequently after vomica, a remission
of pain, whilst the difficulty of breathing, cough,
uneasiness in lying down, and hectic fever con-
tinue; oftentimes with the sense of a fluid fluc-
tuating in the breast, and signs of hydrothorax.

We have here subjoined the varieties from *Sar-
vages*, although they are not always to be distin-
guished.

Empyema from peripneumony. *S.*

Empyema from vomica. *S.*

Empyema of the pleura. *S.*

Empyema of the mediastinum. *S.*

Empyema of the diaphragm. *S.*

Intercoastal empyema. *S.*

G. XIII. C A R D I T I S†.*

CHA. Pyrexia; pain in the region of the heart;
anxiety; difficult breathing; cough; unequal
pulse; palpitation; syncope.

Carditis. *S. G. III. V. 54.*

* What physicians call an occult vomica, we call simply a vomica, and hence our character. But the characters of vomica with *Linnaeus* and *Vogel*, only respect the open vomica, therefore we do not here refer to these authors.

[† Carditis. *Inflammation of the heart. T.*]

* *Vogel* was very right in saying that the symptoms of carditis were nearly the same as those of pleurisy, only worse; and *Linnaeus* is of the same opinion as neither car-

Inflammation of the pericardium. *V.* 53.

I. Idiopathic.

Spontaneous carditis. *S. Senac. Meckel.*

Erysipelas of the lungs. *Lomm.*

II. Symptomatic.

Carditis from a wound. *S. Senac.*

G. XIV. PERITONITIS*.

CHA. Pyrexia; a pain of the abdomen, increased when in an erect posture, without the proper symptoms of other phlegmasiæ of the abdomen. If symptoms could be given, by which the following might be distinguished they might be set down for species of peritonitis.

I. Peritonitis, in what is more strictly called the peritoneum, or in the peritoneum lining the internal abdomen. (*Proper peritonitis.*)

Peritonitis. *V.* 62. *Lieutaud. Raygerus. Morgagni.* LVII. 20.

II. In the peritoneum covering the omentum.—(*Omental peritonitis.*)

Epiplöitis. *S. G.* 106. *Sag.* 308†.

Omentitis. *V.* 61.

Inflammation of the omentum. *Boer. Van. Swiet. Stork. Hulme.*

III. In the peritoneum covering the mesentery. (*Mesenteric peritonitis.*)

Mesenteritis. *V.* 60.

Mesenteric enteritis. *S.*

ditis nor pericarditis are enumerated among the phlogistic disorders. We certainly know that the pericardium has been inflamed without any other symptoms than those of peripneumony.

[* *Inflammation of the peritoneum. T.*]

† The species of epiplöitis of Mesenteritis as well as Peritonitis are here recited, not so much because they are inflammations of the same membrane as because there are no symptoms by which they can be distinguished from Peritonitis properly so called.

G. XV. GASTRITIS*.

CHA. Typhoid pyrexia; anxiety; burning and pain in the epigastrium, increased by taking any thing into the stomach; an inclination to vomit, and an instantaneous rejection of ingesta; hiccough.

Gastritis. S. G. 104. L. 28. V. 56. Sag. G. 306.

Inflammation of the stomach. Boerb.

Inflammatory stomachic fever. Hoff.

I. Idiopathics.

1. From internal causes.

A. Gastritis with acute pain, vehement pyrexia†.
(*Phlegmonic gastritis.*)

Legitimate gastritis. S. Eller. Haller. Lieut.

Erysipelatous gastritis. S‡.

Inflammatory cardialgia. S. Tralles.

2. From external causes.

Gastritis from poison. S.

B. With slighter pain and pyrexia, an erysipelatous redness appearing in the fauces. (*Erythematic gastritis.*)

II. Symptomatics.

Exanthematous gastritis. S.

Hernial gastritis. S.

Sternocostal gastritis. S. of this we are uncertain.

G. XVI. ENTERITIS‖.

CHA. Typhoid pyrexia; a pungent, stretching pain, twisting about the navel; vomiting; obstinate costiveness.

[* *Inflammation of the stomach.* T.]

† I am very certain from many observations that there are two species of gastritis, as well as of enteritis: one phlegmonic, the other erysipelatous; and therefore I have inserted them here, altho' it must be allowed, that the symptoms of erysipelatous gastritis, and more especially of erysipelatous enteritis, are often obscure and uncertain. But I wish to give a caution about it for future enquiry.

‡ What Sauvages here calls erysipelatous, appears to be altogether phlegmonic.

[‖ *Inflammation of the intestines.* T.]

Enteritis. *S. G.* 105. *L.* 29. *V.* 57. *Sag. G.* 307.

Inflammation of the intestines. *Boerb.*

Inflammatory fever of the intestines from the mesentery. *Hoff.*

I. Idiopathics.

The species are,

1. Enteritis with acute pain, vehement pyrexia, vomiting and costiveness. (*Phlegmonic enteritis.*)

Iliac enteritis. *S.*

Cholicky enteritis. *S. Boerb.*

2. With slighter pain and pyrexia, without vomiting, and with diarrhoea. (*Erythematic enteritis.*)

Symptomatic species.

Flatulent enteritis. *S.*

Enterocelic enteritis. *S.*

G. XVII. HEPATITIS*.

CHA. Pyrexia; tension and pain of the right hypochondrium, often pungent like a pleuritic pain, more often dull; a pain in the clavicle and top of the right shoulder; difficulty of lying on the left side; dyspnoea; dry cough; vomiting; hiccough†.

Hepatitis. *S. G.* 113. *L.* 35. *V.* 58. *Sag. G.* 312. *Boerb. Hoff. Junck. Macbride.*

It varies.

1. Acute. To be known by the symptoms mentioned in the character.

II. Chronic. This often shows no symptoms by which it can be distinguished; yet it may some-

[* *Inflammation of the liver. T.*]

† Sauvages, as well as Sagar, has placed a yellowish colour of the face among the symptoms of hepatitis, and the latter has added yellow bilious urine and a yellowness of the serum and crust of the blood drawn. But I think Linnæus and Vogel acted more properly in omitting these symptoms of regurgitation or absorption of bile; for they do not always attend, but are very rare.

times be suspected to be present, by some causes of hepatitis preceding—by a sensation of fulness and heaviness in the right hypochonder—by pains more or less pungent felt now and then in that part—by a sensation of pain from pressing the the right hypochonder, or by lying on the left side—and finally, by a slighter pyrexia attacking now and then, with the symptoms mentioned.

The species from *Sauvages* are,

Erysipelatous hepatitis. *S**.

Pleuritic hepatitis. *Bianc.*

Hepatic pleurisy. *S.*

Cystic hepatitis. *S†*.

Obscure hepatitis. *S.*

A secondary disorder is improperly enumerated as a species.

Suppurating hepatitis. *S. Chelson.*

Hepatalgia || from an abscess. *S.*

G. XVIII. S P L E N I T I S §.

CHA. Pyrexia; tension, heat, tumor, and pain upon pressure of the left hypochonder; without signs of nephritis.

Splenitis. *S. G. 114. L. 36. V. 59. Sag. G. 313. Junch. Macbride.*

Inflammation of the spleen. *Boerb. Van Swiet.*

* I think that physicians have had wrong ideas about erythema or erysipelas, of the viscera, as they term it. In my opinion, an erythema can only affect those internal surfaces which are covered by an epithelium and villous coat, which is a continuation of the external epidermis. Therefore I cannot allow an erysipelas of the lungs, which LOMMIUS has wrote about in Book II. of his Observations. Nor do I think that any hepatitis can be called erysipetazous, as is done here by Sauvages; and in my opinion the hepatitis here described by AMARUS, was truly phlegmonic.

† I do not doubt but that an inflammation of the gall cyst, or of the ductus choledochus, may arise from contusion or other causes; but I do not know by what symptoms it can be ascertained, except in one case, viz. In the jaundice, with an acute pain in the epigastric region, apparently from a calculous sticking in the duct. chol. an inflammation has been known to take place frequently in the cystic duct, and it is always to be guarded against.

|| Pain of the Liver without Fever.

[§ Inflammation of the spleen. *T.*]

Only one species is recited.

Plegmonic splenitis. *S. Forest. Debaen. Van Sweit.*

Splenitic pleurisy. *S.*

Splenalgia* from suppuration. *S.*

G. XIX. NEPHRITIS†.

CHA. Pyrexia; pain in the region of the kidneys, often following the course of the ureter, frequent miction of thin pale or very red urine; vomiting, stupor of the thigh, retraction or pain of the testicle on the same side.

Syn. Nephritis. *S.* 115, *L.* 37. *V.* 65. *Sag.* 314.

The species are,

I. Idiopathic.—Spontaneous.

True nephritis. *S.*

II. Symptomatics.

Calculous nephritis. *S.*

Calculous nephralgia‡. *S.*

Arenous nephralgia. *S.*

Purulent nephralgia. *S. Cheston.*

Arthritic nephralgia. *S.*

G. XX. CYSTITIS||.

CHA. Pyrexia; tumor and pain of the hypogastrium; frequent painful miction or ischuria; tenesmus.

Syn. Cystitis. *S.* 108. *L.* 31. *V.* 66. *Sag.* 309.

Inflammation of the bladder. *Hoff.*

The species are,

I. From internal causes.

Spontaneous Cystitis. *S.*

H

[* Pain about the region of the left hypochondr. *T.*]

[† Inflammation of the kidneys.]

[‡ Fixed pain in the region of the kidneys and ureters without acute pyrexia. *T.*]

[|| Inflammation of the bladder.]

II. From external causes.

Cystitis from cantharides. *S.*

Traumatic cystitis. *S.*

G. XXI. HYSTERITIS*.

CHA. Pyrexia; heat, tension, tumor and pain of the hypogastrium, pain of the *os uteri* upon being touched; vomiting.

Syn. Hysteritis. *L.* 38. *V.* 63.

Metritis. *S.* 107. *Sag.* 315.

Uterine inflammation and fever. *Hoff.*

The species are,

Metritis of the puerperal. *S.*

Typhoid metritis. *S.*

Lactéal metritis. *S.*

G. XXII. RHEUMATISM.

CHA. A disorder from an external and often, an evident cause; pyrexia; pain about the joints following the course of the muscles, attacking the knees and the other large joints rather than those of the feet or hands.

Syn. Rheumatismus. *S.* 185. *L.* 62. *V.* 138. *Boerb.* *Junk.*

Rheumatic and arthritic pains. *Hoff.*

Myositis. *Sag.* 301.

Lumbago. *S.* 212. *V.* 138. *Sag.* 169.

Ischias. *S.* 213. *V.* 138. *Sag.* 170.

Pleurodyne. *S.* 148. *V.* 138. *Sag.* 254. *Mach.*

Idiopathic species.

Acute rheumatism. *S.*

Common rheumatism. *S.*

It varies in its seat.

A. In the muscles of the loins.

Rheumatic lumbago. *S.* 212.

Rheumatic nephralgia. *S.* See note on nephralgia, 57.

[* *Inflammation of the womb.*]

B. In the muscles of the coxendix.

Rheumatic ischias. *S.* 213.

C. In the muscles of the thorax.

Rheumatic pleurodyne. *S.*

Spurious pleurify. *Boerb.*

Symptomatic species.

Plethoric lumbago. *S.*

Sanguineous ischias. *S.*

Plethoric pleurodyne. *S.*

Hysterical rheumatism. *S.*

Hysterical ischias. *S.*

Hysterical pleurodyne. *S.*

Flying rheumatism. *S.*

Flatulent pleurodyne. *S.*

Pleurodyne from spasm. *S.*

Scorbutic rheumatism. *S.*

Scorbutic lumbago. *S.*

Scorbutic pleurodyne. *S.*

Syphilitic ischias. *S.*

Venereal pleurodyne. *S.*

Sympathic lumbago. *S.*

from indurated mesenteric glands.

from a tumid. purulent, schirrous, putrid, pancreas.

from a schirrous putrefied kidney.

from an abscess about the bifurcation of the vena cava

from worms within the kidneys,

Lumbago from crudities. *S.*

Pleurodyne from indigestion. *S.*

Verminous flying rheumatism. *S.*

Verminous ischias. *S.*

Verminous Pleurodyne. *S.*

Metallic rheumatism. *S.*

Lumbago from hydrothorax. *S.*

Bastard-ischurial lumbago. *S.*

Lumbago from aneurism. *S.*

Pleurodyne from aneurism. *S.*

Pleurodyne from a ruptured oesophagus. *S.*

Ricketty pleurodyne. *S.*

Ischias from a redundancy of milk. *S.*

Catarrhal pleurodyne. *S.*

Phthetical pleurodyne. *S.*

Rheumatism from dry mortification. *S.*

Convulsive rheumatism. *S.*

Ischias of the gravid. *S.*

Parturient lumbago. *S.*
 Lumbago from strain. *S.*
 Ischias from distortion. *S.*
 Dorsal rheumatism. *S.*
 Lumbago from excessive venery. *S.*
 Febricose rheumatism. *S.*
 Febrile lumbago. *S.*
 Febricose Pleurodyne. *S.*
 Milliary rheumatism. *S.*
 Milliary lumbago. *S.*
 Milliary pleurodyne. *S.*

Consequent of rheumatism.

A R T H R O D Y N I A*.

CHA. After the rheumatism, violent strain, or distortion; pains of the joints or muscles, increased especially by motion, more or less flying, lessened by the heat of the bed or other external heat, weakness, stiffness and an easy frequent disposition of the joints to grow cold; no pyrexia, for the most part no tumor.

Chronic rheumatism of *authors*.

Lumbago and ischias are sometimes acute disorders, but as they are more often chronic, they belong for the most part to this place.

London. Med. Obs. IV. 5.

G. XXIII. O D O N T A L G I A†.

CHA. A rheumatism, or arthrodynia of the jaws, from a caries, of the teeth.

[* *Pain in the joints, or chronic rheumatism.*]

* If the chronic rheumatism is altogether a different genus from the acute, as indeed some conclude, it ought to have a simple name as every genus has, and I have put such an one to it, and with propriety as I think; moreover as I have always looked on it as a consequent of acute rheumatism (or of rheumatism simply speaking) and as the limits between the two disorders are often, hardly to be determined, I could scarce set down chronic rheumatism for a different genus; but the perfect chronic rheumatism, turns out different in its nature, and demands such difference in treatment, that it justly deserves to be distinguished by another name, and if any one wishes to place it as a different genus he may for me.

[† *Tooth-ach. T.*]

† In a former edition of our nosology I have admitted odontalgia for a species of rheumatism, and have set it down as such; but as I have observed, it has a quite

Odontalgia. *S.* 198. *L.* 45. *V.* 145. page 157. *Junk. Macb.*
 Odontalgia or odontalgic rheumatism. *Hoff.*

The varieties from Sauvages are,

Carious odontalgia. *S.*
 Scorbutic odontalgia. *S.*
 Catarrhal odontalgia. *S.*
 Arthritic odontalgia. *S.*
 Odontalgia of the gravid. *S.*
 Hysterical odontalgia. *S.*
 Stomachic odontalgia. *S.*

G. XXIV. P O D A G R A †.

CHA. A hereditary disorder, arising without any evident external cause, but preceded for the most part by an unusual affection of the stomach; a pyrexia; pain chiefly afflicting a joint, and for the most part of the great toe, invariably of the feet and hands, returning at intervals, and often alternating with affections of the stomach and other internal parts.

Syn. Podagra. *V.* 175. *Boerb.*

Podagrial fever. *V.* 69.

Arthritis. *S.* 183. *L.* 60. *V.* 139. *Sag.* 142. *Macb.*

London Med. Obs. VI. 20.

Podagrial and true arthritic pain. *Hoff.*

Spasmodic arthritic affections. *Junk.*

different cause from any other rheumatism, viz. an acrimony irritating the sensible membranes, I could wish it have a genus also, different from rheumatism, and therefore I have placed it here as a different genus.

Although the tooth-ach sometimes appears to be excited by cold and other irritations, I think that a caries of the teeth inducing an inflammatory diathesis is always present. Perhaps there are other disorders that arise from the irritations of acids which are very much like the rheumatism; but we are not certain about these, however if the nervous ischias really does exist according to the idea of *Cotunni* we might have another example of rheumatism from an acrimony irritating the nerves; but neither the phenomena related by *Cotunni*, nor the method of cure, nor the dissections, prove to me that a disorder of this kind ever existed; therefore I have neither here nor any where else enumerated the *nervous ischias of Cotunni* among the species of rheumatism.

[† *The Gout. T.*]

† I have rejected the name of *arthritis* as being ambiguous, and have used with the celebrated Boerhave the name of *Podagra*, as marking the chief type of the disorder.

Perhaps Sauvages, in his unusual way, rightly affirmed that there was only a single species of this disorder; but the following varieties may be marked.

- I. Podagra with an inflammation of the joints sufficiently violent, continuing for some days, and receding, by little and little, with tumor, itching and desquamation of the part. (*Regular gout.*)

Podagrial arthritis. S.

Rachalgic arthritis. S.*

Summer arthritis. S.

- II. Podagra, with atonia of the stomach or of some other internal part, and either without the expected or accustomed inflammation of the joints or with only gentle and flying pains of the joints and often suddenly alternating with dyspepsy or the symptoms of atony. (*Atonic gout.*)

Melancholic arthritis. S.

Winter arthritis. S.

Chlorotic arthritis. S.

Astmatic arthritis. S.

- III. Podagra, with sudden recession of the inflammation of the joints and quickly followed by an atony of the stomach or other internal part. (*Retrocedent gout.*)

- IV. Podagra, with inflammation of an internal part, either not preceding or preceding, and a sudden recession of the inflammation of the joints. (*Misplaced gout.*)

The gout is sometimes joined with other disorders.

Rheumatic arthritis. S.

Scorbutic arthritis. S.

Syphilitic arthritis. S.

* I place here as usual the varieties of Sauvages, or what he calls species; but as his species are not always well defined, as well as because the regular gout and the atonic are not always separated by him, I do not engage to be every where accurate in placing his species in their proper places.

The following appear by no means to belong to the gout.

Ricketty arthritis. *S.*

American arthritis. *S.*

Bahama arthritis. *S.*

G. XXV. ARTHROPOUSIS*.

CHA. Deep, obtuse, durable, pains of the joints or of the muscular parts, often after a contusion; little or no tumor and that diffused, no inflammation, pyrexia at first slight, at length hectic, and at the same time a suppuration of the part.

Psoadic lumbago. *S. Fordyce. Cheslon.*

Apostematous lumbago. *S.*

Lumbago from ulcer of the bones. *S.*

Ischias from abscess. *S.*

Disorder of the hip. *Dehaen.*

Or. III. Eruptions†.

CHA. Contagious disorders, affecting a person only once in the course of his life; beginning with fever, at a certain time inflammations appear, often numerous, small, dispersed over the skin.

Syn. Exanthemata. *Sag. el†.*

Exanthematic inflammations. *S. Cl. III. Or. I.*

Exanthematic disorders. *L. Cl. I. Or. II.*

Exanthematic fevers. *Vog. Cl. I. Or. II.*

* As I believe that neither rheumatism nor gout ever go into suppuration, there is certainly a disorder different from both, therefore to be put down as a different genus. I wish the character given to distinguish it from rheumatism, arthrodynia (page 60) from an ulcer of the bones and phlogosis (G. VII.) may be every where properly admitted.

[† *Exanthemata.*]

† It is somewhat doubtful, with what character this order is to be properly defined, and what limits are to be circumscribed to it; for if only eruptions that arise from specific contagion, are to be looked upon as exanthemata and disorders of this order, those eruptions which arise from no specific contagion, but only depend on a certain state of the fever, are by no means to be enumerated among the genuine exanthemata. Thus *Petechia* is omitted by us and perhaps *milliaria* (G. XXXII) as well as *Aptba* should have been omitted, but again, as most exanthemata are contagious and only affect a person once in life, it appeared altogether proper that these

G. XXVI. V A R I O L A *.

CHA. Contagious synocha with vomiting and pain upon pressing the epigastrium.

It begins on the third day, and on the fifth the eruption of phlegmonic papul is finished, which in the space of eight days terminate in suppuration, and at last in scabs, often leaving depressed cicatrices or pits in the skin.

Syn. Variola. S. 92. L. 3. S. 290.

Variolous fever. V. 35. Hoff.

Variol. Boerhave. Junck.

The species are,

I. Small-pox, with pustules distinct, circular in their limits, turgid; the fever ceasing immediately the eruption is done. (*Distinct small-pox.*)

Distinct benignant small-pox. S.

Regular distinct small-pox. Syd.

Distinct simple small-pox. Helvet.

Distinct complicated small-pox. S. Helv.

Anomalous small-pox. Syden.

Distinct dysenteric small-pox. S. Syden.

Distinct vesicular small-pox. S.

Distinct crystalline small-pox. Mead.

Distinct watery small-pox. S. Mead.

Distinct siliquous small-pox. S. Friend.

Distinct milliary small-pox. S. Helvet.

should be distinguished from eruptions that are not contagious, which may frequently attack a person in the course of his life. The small-pox and erysipelas, therefore are not so properly placed under the same order. In fine, as eruptions may not always be of the same form in any disorder, nor always appear on any particular day of the disorder, it may be justly doubted whether this disease is to be enumerated among exanthemata; and therefore I am dubious whether the plague should be referred to the order of fevers or of eruptions: perhaps all these things might be canvassed with advantage. I can scarce dare to determine certainly about them, but what appeared most proper to me, may be seen plainly in the character which I have given it; but as a character of the order is not altogether necessary to the characters of genera and species, I have in some manner neglected this, and have recited the disorders accounted by most nosologists for exanthemata.

[* *Small-pox.*]

II. Small pox with numerous pustules, confluent; irregular in their limits, flaccid, little elevated fever continuing after the eruption. (*Confluent small pox.*)

Confluent small-pox. *S.*

Regular confluent small-pox of 1667. *Syd.*

Confluent simple small-pox. *Helvet.*

Confluent crystalline small-pox. *S.*

Iaponic small-pox. *Kempfer.*

Vesicles of the goddess Barbara. *C. Pijo.**

Confluent malignant small-pox. *Helv.*

Confluent coherent small-pox. *S.*

Confluent malignant small-pox. *Helv.*

Confluent black small-pox. *S. Sydenh.*

Confluent malignant small-pox. *Helv.*

Sanguineous small-pox. *Mead.*

Confluent clustered small-pox. *S.*

Confluent malignant small-pox. *Helv.*

G. XXVII. VARICELLA†.

CHA. Synocha.

Pimples breaking out after a short slight fever, going into pustules like the small pox, but scarce into suppuration; after a few days ending in little scales, without leaving a scar.

Syn. Varicella. *V. 4.*

Lymphatic small-pox. *S.*

The chicken-pox. *Edin. Med. Eff. II. a 2. Herberden Med. Transact.*

G. XXVIII. RUBEOLA‡.

CHA. Contagious synocha with sneezing, epiphora (G. CXIX.) and a dry hoarse cough.—On the fourth day or a little later small pimples break out, close together, scarce eminent, and after three days go into a very small furfuraceous scurf.

Syn. Rubeola. *S. 94. L. 4. Sag. 293.*

I

* Sauvages has placed these vesicles here as a species of small-pox, but the vesicles described by *Pijo* appear to me, to belong rather to pemphigus. (G. 34.)

[† Chicken pox. *T.*]

[‡ The measles. *T.*]

Morbillous fever. *V.* 36. *Hoff.*

Morbilli. *Junk.*

- I. Measles, with very small pimples, confluent clustered, scarce eminent. (*Common measles.*)

Common measles. *S.*

Regular measles. *Syden.*

Lond. Med. Ob. iv. 19. 20.

It varies,

1. With more violent symptoms, and in its course less regular.

Anamolous Robeola. *S.*

Anamolous Morbilli. *Syden.*

2. Cynanche attending.

Anginous measles. *S.* Edin. Ess. vol. v. a 2.

3. A putrid deathesis attending.

Watson. Lond. Med. Ob. Vol. IV. a. XI.

- II. Measles with distinct eminent pimples. (*Variolous measles.*)

Varriolous measles. *S.**

The Nirles.—Of the Scotch.

G. XXIX. S C A R L A T I N A.

CHA. Contagious synocha.

On the fourth day of the disorder the face swoln a little; at the same time a florid redness appears every where in the skin with large spots, at length uniting, after three days going into a furfuraceous scurf; after that an anasarca often supervening.

Syn. Scarlatina. *S.* 98. *V.* 39. *Sag.* 294. *Junk.*

The species are,

- I. Scarlatina with no attending cynanche. (*Simple scarlatina.*)

* Following Sauvages, I have pointed out this disorder here, although I doubt much, if it is possible to be referred to the measles. For not only the form of the pimples differ very much, but it is for the most part without the catarrhal symptoms (so proper to the measles,) which is of much more consequence.

Scarlet fever. *S. Syd. Soc. Roy. Macbride.*

II. Scarlatina with ulcerous cynanche*. (*Cynancheal Scarlatina.*)

Anginous Scarlatina. *S. Withering.*

We are uncertain about

Skerfy scarlatina. *S. Syd.*

Variolus scarlatina. *S.*

G. XXX. P E S T I S†.

CHA. Most contagious typhus, with the greatest debility.‡

An eruption of bubos, or anthrax on an uncertain day of the disorder.

Syn. Pestis. *S. 91. L. 2. Funk.*

Pestilential fever. *V. 33. Hoff. 3.*

It varies in degree.

Benignant plague. *S. ¶Marseilles plague. Cl. 3. Treatise on the P. p. 41. cl. 5. T. p. 228.*

* In the space of forty years I have observed the scarlatina six or seven times epidemic in Scotland, and in every case, the disorder was of that species which Sauvages calls anginous scarlatina. We have called it cynanche scarlatina, because it was almost always accompanied with ulcers of the internal fauces. As the disorder sometimes nearly resembles the malignant cynanche in most of the patients, and I have never seen the simple epidemic scarlatina in every patient, I have often doubted whether every scarlatina was not a cynanche, and always nearly the same disorder as the malignant cynanche, mentioned above among inflammations. But many reasons prevent us from giving up to this opinion, for certainly a simple scarlatina, or one without attending cynanche has at times been observed by the very sagacious Sydenham and others, and it is allowed that some contagions produce the scarlet efflorescence of the skin, and this disorder without any cynancheal affection. But if at any time there may be also a contagion affecting the fauces, which for the most part produces a scarlatina also, this appears to me to prove nothing more, than that it is of a nature, which is capable of affecting the fauces and skin at the same time; but yet they may so differ, that one has a greater tendency to affect chiefly and primarily the skin, the other the fauces. I think that there is such a difference existing in the contagion of the scarlatina and the malignant cynanche.

In the epidemic disorder which I have taken for scarlatina, there were some patients without any cynanche, and in almost all those who had a cynanche, it turned out very moderate, the ulcers of the tonsils being small, not spreading, and for the most part pouring out good pus, and the disorder was seldom fatal. But in the malignant cynanche, all the sick were seized with cynanche in the beginning of the disorder, and the ulcers always turned out malignant, fetid, extending and gangrenous; moreover, the disorder shewed many signs of putridity and debility, and for the most part ended fatally.

[† *The plague. T.*]

* Disputes have often arisen among physicians about the character of the plague, nor are they likely to end, so that we may give a chapter that will be admissible in general; and it may be enough to have given one which can be admitted in most cases.

Remittent plague, *S.*

Common plague. *S. Marseilles plague. Cl. 2. Treat. p. 38.*
cl. 2, 3, & 4. page 225.

Waldchmidt. De pest Holst.

Chenot. Plague of Transylvania, 1755, 1759.

Debean. De Merten's plague of Moscow, 1771.

Lamorloutz memoirs of Moscow, 1771, &c.

Uttericht. Pest of Dantzic, 1770.

Muratori del Governi. Plague of Buscia.

Egyptian plague. *S. Alpin.*

Internal plague. *S. Marseilles plague. Cl. 1. Treatise on Plague.*
p. 37, 244.

The species are doubtful.

Sporadic plague. *S.*

Carbunculous plague. *S.*

Siam plague. *S.*

G. XXXI. ERYSIPELAS*.

CHA. Synocha of two or three days, for the most part with sleepiness often with delirium. In some part of the skin, more often in the face an erythematic Phlogosis. (G. 7. sp. 2.)

Syn. Erysipelas. *S. 97. L. 10. Sag. 296.*

Erysipelaceous fever. *Vog. 68.*

Erysipelatous fever. *Macbride.*

The species are,

I. Erysipelas with erythema, extending redness occupying a large space, and some places of it going into large vesicles. (*Vesicular erysipelas.*)

Rose Erysipelas. *S. Sen.*

Erysipelatous fever. *Syden.*

Typhoid Erysipelas. *S.†*

Pestilential Erysipelas‡. *S.*

[* *St. Anthony's fire. T.*]

* The word Erysipelas is made use of by medical writers, for Erythematic Phlogosis as well as for Erysipelatous fever, but Sauvage properly chooses to call that which has no fever except a symptomatic, joined with it, Erythema, and only the Exanthematic fever, which is followed by an Erythema, *Erysipelas*.

Linnaeus perhaps more improperly has Erysipelas for a chief type of Exanthemata; but it may be doubted whether Erysipelas can be properly enumerated among Exanthemata.

† This appears to be only a variety of Vesicular Erysipelas differing solely in degree.

‡ This and the following appear to be no more than symptomatic fevers with Erythema.

Contagious Erysipelas. *S.*

II. Erysipelas with an erythema from numerous pimples, occupying, especially, parts of the trunk of the body, and going immediately into phlyctenae or small vesicles. (*Phlyctenous† erysipelas.*)

Erysipelas Zoster. *S.*

Zona. The shingles of the English. *Ruffel.*

Zona Ignea, or fiery belt. *Hoffman.*

Herpes Zoster. *S.*

Symptomatic.

Erysipelas from poison. *S.*

The other species of Sauvages belong to erythema.

G. XXXII. MILLIARIA†.

CHA. Synochus with anxiety, frequent sighs, rancid sweat, and pricklings of the skin.

On an uncertain day of the disorder, small red distinct pimples break out thick all over the skin, except on the face, the apices of which, after one or two days, discover very small white pustules of short duration.

Syn. Millaria. *L. 7.*

But it is to be here remarked that the Erysipelas often brings with it something of a putrid gangrenous disposition, and I do not doubt but that the Erysipelas, which in this region is for the most part accompanied with a phlogistic diathesis, is sometimes attended with a putrid diathesis, especially in the hotter countries; and perhaps we might have pointed out two species of Erysipelas, to wit, the inflammatory and the putrid; but we are not sufficiently certain about the latter.

† I doubt whether this species can be properly referred to the same genus with vesicular Erysipelas.

[‡ *Milliary fever. T.*]

It is sharply disputed of late by physicians, and especially those of Vienna, about the disposition of the milliary disorder; and in the first place it is earnestly enquired, whether it is ever idiopathic, or whether it is always symptomatic. I cannot dare to affirm that it is never idiopathic, contrary to the opinion of physicians from the middle of the 17th century down almost to the present day, and against the ideas of some respectable physicians of the present time; but as I know experience in this case to be often fallacious, and most physicians to have been a servile herd of imitators, I am forced to doubt; and howsoever it may be, I know for a certainty that the milliary disorder has been for the most part symptomatic. From frequent observation of my own for many years, I have never seen it contagious, nor manifestly epidemic, although sometimes it has been more frequent than usual. It is sometimes joined to some other disorders inflammatory as well as putrid; yet I have not observed it to arise in any except a hot regimen and sweats preceded, and in many cases by a temperate regimen and avoiding sweat, the disorder has been altogether prevented when it was otherways expected. I have known it divers times, raised artificially in some parts

Milliariis. *S.* 95. *Sag.* 295.

Milliary fever. *V.* 37.

Red purple fever and white milliary. *Hoff.*

Purple or milliary fever. *Junk.*

The FRIESEL of the Germans. *G. Welch.*

The chief writers on this disorder are,

Hamilton, Fantonus, Allioni, Fordyce, Fischer, Debaen, Mat. Collin, Baraillon, Gastellier, Varnier.

These belong (if any are allowed) to the idiopathic.

Benignant milliary. *S.*

Malignant milliary. *S.*

Renewing milliary. *S.*

German milliary. *S.*

These are plainly symptomatics.

Bourbon milliary. *S.*

Britannic milliary. *S.*

New milliary fever. *Syden.*

Sweating milliary. *S.*

Nautical milliary. *S.*

Purple milliary. *S.*

Lactéal milliary. *S.*

Milliary of the puerperal, *S.*

Scorbutic milliary. *S.*

Critical milliary. *S.*

G. XXXIII. URTICARIA*.

of the body. And in fine, because the matter, (if any be allowed), of most specific contagions, by no means resembles the disposition of the milliary; because that does not cause an eruption on a particular day of the disorder, as well as because it is not confined to affect a person only once in life, but may do it frequently. Therefore I very much doubt whether the specific nature of this matter is suitable to produce any idiopathic disorder. I rejoice that I have with me the opinion of the experienced and skilful C. White, on this point. See White, on the management of lying-in women.

But, as I readily acknowledge that I may have been deceived in this thing, lest I deceive others at the same time, I have here recited Milliaria among Exanthemata, and I have offered a character, which any one, who accounts this disorder idiopathic, would have given; leaving this point to some more skilful, to be decided.

[* *Nettle fever. T*]

* There is a disorder called *nettle rash* by the English, which some understand to be Urticaria; but the nettle rash, as described by Herberden, in the transactions of the royal medical society of London, (such as I have often seen myself,) is altogether different from the Urticaria of nosologists: as it is chronic, without fever, and perhaps belongs to impetigines, or depravations.

CHA. Quotidian remittent fever.*

On the second day spotted rednesses resembling the sting of nettles, almost disappearing in the day, returning in the evening with fever and after a few days going altogether into a very small scarft.

Syn. Nettle fever. *V.* 40.

Uredo. *L.* 8.

Nettle purple fever. *Junk.*

Nettle scarlatina. *S.*

Another species of Erysipelas. *Syd.*

Scarlatina fever, and nettle fever. *Mesery.*

G. XXXIV. PEMPHIGUS.†

CHA. Contagious typhus.

On the first, second, or third day of the disorder, vesicles of the size of a filbert nut, in various parts, remaining for many days, at length pouring out a thin ichor.

Syn. Pemphigus. *S.* 93. *Sag.* 291.

Morta. *L.*

Blistered fever. *V.* 41.

The species from Sauvages are,§

* I have said this is contagious, in a former edition, but I do not know it to be so from my own experience, and I cannot now find from what authority I before mentioned it to be contagious.

† This character is written according to the sentiments of others rather than myself, for I have seldom seen this disorder, and have never observed it epidemic.

‡ [*Vesicatory Fever. T.*]

§ As I have not yet seen a Pemphigus which I can look upon as an Exanthemata, and I can find only very little in the writings of physicians about this disorder. It was necessary to take almost every thing, that is said in our Nosology, from Sauvages. I have therefore followed him, but could have willingly omitted this disorder altogether, for almost every thing said by him about it, appears to me dubious, obscure, and ambiguous. What he has from his own observation or from C. Piso, may be altogether credited, but what he took from Ch. Seliger, (a man of weak judgment,) appears to me to be worthy of little attention and what are brought from the relation of D. THIERRY, altogether exceeds my faith: Wonderful! “*Bezoardic acid given by a certain physician, in a very destructive disorder, should make all well, whilst scarce one escaped that was trusted to other physicians.*” In fine, concerning a very doubtful disorder, described by D. Langhans, in the *Act. Helvet.* I would not conclude any thing until other observations have elucidated the matter. Perhaps that disorder was nothing more than a Cynanche Maligna, and at the most, it appears very likely that every Pemphigus is a symptomatic disorder. A little while after this was printed, my colleague, F. Horne, shewed me a man with a slight fever, on whom there arose, first on his arm, and at length successively on every part of his body, vesicles the size of a filbert, and after two or three days they fell away, having poured out a little serous humor. But this fever shewed no peculiar disposition or type, and soon disappeared, being by no means contagious.

Greater pemphigus. *S.*

Serous exanthemata. *C. Pifo.*

Pemphigous fever, *German Register.* D. I. A. viii. Obs. 56.

Camp pemphigus. *S.*

Malignant fever, with vesicles scattered about the breast and neck. *Morton.*

Helvetian pemphigus. *S. Langhans.*

Vesicatory fever. *Macbride.*

Of the Indian pemphigus. *S.* and

Brazil pemphigus. *S.* we are uncertain.

G. XXXV.

A P T H A*.

CHA. Synochus†.

The tongue a little swollen, a purplish colour of the tongue and fauces; whitish eschars appearing first in the fauces and about the margins of the tongue, at last occupying the whole internal mouth, often coalescing, returning quickly when rubbed off and remaining for no certain time.

Syn. Apha. *S.* 100. *L.* 9. *Sag.* 298. *Boerhave.* *Hoff.* *Junck.*
Apthose fever. *V.* 44.

I only know one idiopathic species.

Apha of infants.

Apha of sucklings. *S.*

These appear symptomatic.

Febrile apha. *S.*

Malignant apha. *S.*

The following are manifestly symptomatics.

Syphilitic apha. *S.*

Scorbutic apha. *S.*

* [*Thrush.* *T.*]

† I doubt whether apha should be recited among exanthemata, for almost every apha which I have seen has been without fever, and if at any time a fever attended the apha of Infants, this almost always supervened the apha. The apha of adults indeed often supervenes the fever, but it is for the most part joined with fevers of different species about their end. And there is no proper apthose fever marked, or even mentioned by physicians as far as I know.

Symptomatic exanthemata.

Purpura. *S.* 96. *Sag.* 292*.Petechia. *L.* 5.

OR. IV. Hæmorrhagies†.

CHA. Pyrexia, with a flowing of blood, without external violence; the blood appears as in inflammations.

Syn. Hæmorrhagies. *V.* Cl. II. Or. I. *Hoff.* II. 194. *Junk.*Fluxes of blood. *S.* Cl. IX. Or. I. *Sag.* Cl. V. Or. I.

G. XXXVI. EPISTAXIS†.

CHA. Pain or heaviness of the head, redness of the face, flowing of blood from the nose.

Epistaxis. *V.* 82.Hæmorrhagy. *S.* 237. *L.* 173. *Sag.* 174.Hæmorrhagy of the nose. *Hoff.* *Junk.*

I. Idiopathi.

Plethoric Hæmorrhagy. *S.* *Hoff.*

It varies in the time of life.

K

* As petechiæ may appear in any fevers either intermittent or continued or in any exanthemata or fluxes, provided there be some plocivity in these disorders to putridity; I would look upon these, rather as symptomatic efflorescences, than idiopathic exanthemata.

† As the class of Fluxes with Sauvages and Sagar, or of profluvia with Vogel, or of evacuating disorders with Linnæus, is not at all natural (as it joins disorders altogether unlike in appearance and nature,) I have thought it improper, and therefore would not admit such a class in our nosology, and suppose that the disorders there recited should have been in another place. Those which are always accompanied with some pyrexia are surely to be placed under the class of pyrexias, and therefore the *hæmorrhagies* which they call active, are placed here.

I follow Hoffman, who treats on Hæmorrhagies of this kind immediately after fevers, and gives his reason in the preface, to wit, because *the phænomena being well considered, and the reasons drawn more carefully, it will appear, that eruptions of blood proceed from nearly the same (only more imperfect) causes as what fevers arise from.*"

[† Bleeding at the nose. *T.*]

† Linnæus has rightly advised, in the *Botanical Criticisms*, as well as in the *Botanical Philosophy*, No. 233. "The generic name should be omitted with the common nomenclature of the classes and natural orders." Yet he makes a breach of this rule, when he uses for a generic name, the term of hæmorrhagy, which is frequently used for an appellation of classes and natural orders. *Hippocrates* himself, is not to be imitated when he errs. Therefore the name of this genus required to be changed, and I have taken one from Vogel, which is here made use of.

Expistaxis (*of young people*) with signs of arterial plethora.

Expistaxis (*of the aged*) with signs of venous plethora.

II. Symptomatics.

1. from internal causes.

Febrile Hæmorrhagy. *S.*

Critical Hæmorrhagy. *S. Hoff.*

Infalutary Hæmorrhagy. *S. Hoff.*

Hæmorrhagy in Chronics. *S.*

2. From external causes.

Passive Hermorrhagy. *S.*

Hæmorrhagy from a leach. *S.*

G. XXXVII. H E M O P T Y S I S *

CHA. Redness of the cheeks; a sense of uneasiness, or pain and sometimes of heat in the breast; difficulty of breathing; tickling of the fauces; cough or a little hacking, throwing up florid blood, often frothy.

Syn. Hemoptysis *S.* 240. *L.* 179. *V.* 4. *Sag.* 175.

Junk.

Hemoptoe. *Boerhaave.*

Flux of blood from the lungs. *Hoff.*

The Idiopathic species are,

1. Hemoptysis without any external violence, not preceded by cough or a suppression of an accustomed evacuation. (*Plethoric Hemoptysis.*)

2. Hemoptysis from external violence. (*Violent Hemoptysis.*)

Accidental hemoptysis. *S.*

Habitual hemoptysis. *S.*

Traumatic hemoptysis. *S.*

3. Hemoptysis after a cough with long continued macies and debility. (*Phthetical hemoptysis.*)

Phthetical hemoptysis. *S.*

[* *Spitting of blood. T.*]

Hemoptysis from tubercles of the lungs. *S.*

Hemopto. *Lon. Med. Obs.* 1 V. 16. 18.

4. Hemoptysis, attended with a discharge of little stony lumps, for the most part calcareous. (*Calculus hemoptysis*.)

Calculus hemoptysis. *S.*

5. Hemoptysis after the suppression of an usual evacuation. (*Vicarious hemoptysis*.)

Catamenial hemoptysis. *S.*

Periodical hemoptysis. *S.*

These are symptomatic.

Pneumonic hemoptysis.

Catarrhal hemoptysis. *S.*

Peripneumonic hemoptysis, *from the fountain of Laelius*.

Exanthematic hemoptysis.

Variolous hemoptysis. *S.*

Rubeolous hemoptysis.

Hydropic hemoptysis.

Ascitic hemoptysis. *S.*

Hydrothoracic hemoptysis.

Cachectic hemoptysis.

Splenitic hemoptysis. *S.*

These are improper and spurious.

Hemoptysis from diapedesis. *S.*

Hemoptysis from mortification of the lungs. *S.*

Scorbutic hemoptysis. *S.*

Helvegian hemoptysis. *S.*

Hemoptysis from a leach. *S.*

Consequent of hemoptysis

PHTHESIS*

CHA. Emaciation and debility of the body with cough, hectic fever and for the most part a purulent expectoration.

Syn. Phthisis. *S.* 276. *L.* 208. *V.* 319. *Sag.* 101. *Junk.*

Phthetical affection, or pulmonic tabes. *Hoff.*

London Med. Obs. 1 V. 18. 23. V. 33. *Simmons.*

The species are

[* *Consumption*, *T.*]

I. Phthefis without an expectoration of pus. (*Incipient phthefis.*)

Incipient phthefis. *Morton.*

Dry phthefis. *S.*

II. Phthefis with an expectoration of pus. (*Confirmed phthefis.*)

Confirmed phthefis *of authors.*

Humid Phthefis. *S.*

Both species vary.

In the remote caufe.

Hemoptoic phthefis. *S.*

Phthefis from peripneumony. *S.*

Asthmatic phthefis. *S.*

Calculous phthefis. *S.*

Exanthematic phthefis. *S.*

Phthefis from fevers. *S.*

Rheumato-arthritic phthefis. *S.*

Chlorotic phthefis. *S.*

Icteric phthefis. *S. Schacht.*

Hypochondriac phthefis. *S.*

Schrophulous phthefis. *S.*

Chylous phthefis. *S.*

Schorbutic phthefis. *S.*

Syphilitic phthefis. *S.*

Phthefis from Plica. *S.*

Phthefis from a metastasis of pus. *S.*

It varies in the courfe of the pus.

Phthefis from Vomica. *S.*

Cellular phthefis. *S. Debean*.*

G XXXVIII. H Æ M O R R H O I S †

CHA. Heavinefs or pain of the head; Vertigo; pain of the loins, pain of the anus; livid painful tubercles about the anus from which, for the moft part, blood flows which fometimes alfo drops from the anus without any apparent tumor.

* Whether *Haenius* has judged right or not about the fource of the pus, thefe fpecies can fcarce have a place in nofology, becaufe they cannot be diftinguifhed by any external fymptoms.

† [*The piles. T.*]

Syn. Hemorrhoids. *S.* 217. *L.* 192. *Sag.* 182. *Macbride.*
 Hemorrhoidal flux. *Hoff.*
 Hemorrhoids. *Junk.*
 Leucorrhoids. *V.* 112.
 Hemorrhoidal proctalgia*. *Macbride.*

The species are.

1. External hemorrhoids from tumors in the anus.
 (*Swelling hemorrhoids.*)

Marisca. *S.* 35. *Sag.* 27.

It varies.

A. Being bloody.

Moderate hemorrhoids. *S.*
 Ordinate hemorrhoids. *Junk.*
 Redundant hemorrhoids. *Junk.*
 Immoderate hemorrhoids. *S.*
 Excessive hemorrhoids. *Alberti.*
 Polypose hemorrhoids. *S.*

B. Being mucous.

Discoloured, white and hoary hemorrhoids. *Junk.* *Alberti.*
 Galled proctalgia. *Macbride.*

2. External hemorrhoids from falling of the anus.
 (*Falling hemorrhoids.*)

Hemorrhoids from inverted anus. *S. Medic. Essays Lit. & Phys.*
II. 27. *Morgani Ep.* 33.

3. Internal hemorrhoids without external tumor or falling of the anus.† (*Flowing hemorrhoids.*)

* Proctalgia a pain in the anus.

† *Sthal* and his followers distinguished hemorrhoids into *internal*, which discharge blood from the branches of the *vena portarum*; and *external*, which pour out the blood from the branches of the *vena cava*. But as far as I can see, the source of the blood discharged cannot be distinguished by any means.—Therefore there appears no place for this distinction, nor if there was, would it be any assistance in distinguishing the nature or effect of the disorder, for the arteries and veins which belong to the inferior part of the *Rectum*, (howsoever different their origin may be,) communicate and join to one and the other, so that the affection of either would be immediately communicated to the other, and therefore both affections must always be nearly the same.—I have not therefore distinguished hemorrhoids into internal and external, according to the idea of *Sthal*, but according as the source of the discharged blood was more within or without the anus.

4. Hemorrhoids, with pain and tumour of the anus, without a discharge of blood. (*Blind Hemorrhoids*)

Blind hemorrhoides. *Junk. Albert.**

Inflammatory proctalgia. *Macbride.*

G. XXXIX M E N O R R H A G I A.

CHA. Pains of the back, loins, belly, like parturient pains, a more copious menstruation or flux of blood from the vagina than usual.

Syn. Menorrhagia. *S.* 244. *L.* 202. *V.* 96.

Metrorrhagia. *Sag.* 179.

Hemorrhagy of the Uterus. *Hoff.*

Uterine Hemorrhagy. *Junk.*

Leucorrhoea. *S.* 267. *L.* 201. *V.* 119. *Sag.* 202.

Uterine cachexy, or whites. *Hoff.*

Whites. *Junk.*†

Abortus. *S.* 245. *L.* 204. *S.* 180. *Junk.*

Abortio. *V.* 97.

A flux of uterine blood. *Boerhaave.*

Convulsion of the uterus, or abortion. *Hoff-*

The species are,

1. Sanguineous menorrhagia in those not gravid, nor puerperal. (*Red menorrhagia.*)

Immoderate menorrhagia, *S. Pasla.*

Dripping menorrhagia. *S.*

2. Sanguineous menorrhagia in the gravid. (*Abortive menorrhagia.*)

* The piles is often a disorder of the whole body, or depending on a certain state of the whole body, it is also, often a disorder merely local, I would not nevertheless refer the species of it to local disorders, because any piles altho' in the onset merely local, (if it often returns, as it usually does,) necessarily becomes a disorder of the whole body, as much as any other hemorrhage that returns often.—I would not therefore separate the connected parts, and I supposed that the whole of hemorrhoids should be recited among the universal disorders.

† I have recited here with *menorrhagia*, Leucorrhoea, or the whites, of authors, and I think that the whites, without any local fault, is altogether proper for this place.

Because, for the most part, and almost universally, the whites is either joined with menorrhagia, or immediately follows it, and it is very likely, from the time that the whites appears, that the serum discharged in it, comes from the same vessels as the menses. and that it often arises from the same cause as the menorrhagia rubra, or red menorrhagia.

Menorrhagia of the gravid. *S. Pasla.*
 Out flowing abortion. *S.*
 Subtrimentrual abortion. *S.*
 Subfemenstrual abortion. *S.*
 Abortion from laxity of the uterus. *S.*

3. Sanguineous menorrhagia in the puerperal. (*Lochial menorrhagia.*)

Lochial menorrhagia. *S. Pasla.*

4. Sanguineous menorrhagia from a local fault. (*Menorrhagia of the faulty.*)

Menorrhagia from a mole. *S.*
 Ulcerous menorroagia. *S.*

5. Serous menorrhagia without local fault in those not gravid.* (*White Menorrhagia.*)

Leucorrhoea. (*Genus as above.*)
 Menorrhagia without colour. *S.*
 American leucorrhoea. *S.*
 Indian leucorrhoea. *S.*

6. Serous menorrhagia in the gravid. (*Menorrhagia of nabothus.*†)

Leucorrhoea nabothi.
 Leucorrhoea of the gravid. *S.*

I think that the serous menorrhagia or leucorrhoea from a local fault should be referred to local disorders.

The following hemorrhagies for the most part, if not always are symptomatics.

STOMACACE. *S.* 241. *L.* 176. *V.* 85. *Sag.* 176.

* Perhaps the learned reader may here wonder why I have neither referred our students to the *treatise on the whites* of the learned Parisian Raulin, nor recited the various species pointed out by that author. I leave it to judges whether I have done right or not, but this was the reason why I did not do it. There appeared to me many things in that ingenious book more nice than true; and I cannot conceive either, how the whites can arise from an affection of any other part than the uterus or that they do at all. It is not reasonable to me judging according to my observations, perhaps they may be too few! Therefore I had rather refer our readers to the author himself than to exhibit here a doctrine not well understood and perhaps, more imperfectly delivered to us.

† A number of glands about the mouth of the womb, were formerly called glandulæ nabothi.

It is a symptom of scurvy, or of an affection of the mouth, or of an external injury.

The species from Sauvages are,

1. Scorbutic stomacace.
2. Universal stomacace.
3. Stomacace from hemorrhous.*
4. Purulent stomacace.

HÆMATAMESIS. S. 242. L. 184. V. 89. S. 177.†

For the most part it is vicarious of an usual hemorrhagy, or it is symptomatic of a local injury of the stomach, or of the black disorder, or in fine of external violence. But as I reckon it proper to recite most all the species of Sauvages I chose to put them down in the following order.

Plethoric.	}	Hæmatemefis.
Catamenial.		
Hemorrhoidal.		
Hæmatemefis from the spleen.		
	from the liver.	
	from the pancreas.	

Black.	}	Hæmatemefis
Scorbutic.		
Hæmatemefis from an aneurism		
Carnous bloody hæmatemefis.		
Traumatic hæmatemefis.		
Hæmatemefis from a leach.		
Choleric hæmatemefis.		
Hæmatemefis from poison.		
Hypocritical hæmatemefis.		

Sauvages' arrangement.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| Hæmatemefis. | 1. Plethoric. |
| | 2. From aneurism. |
| | 3. Traumatic. |
| | 4. From a leach. |
| | 5. Catamenial. |
| | 6. From the pancreas. |
| | 7. From the spleen. |
| | 8. Scorbutic. |

* Hemorrhous, a serpent called Curucucu. by Piso.
[+Vomiting of blood. T.]

9. Chlorotic.
10. Hypocritic.
11. Carnous—Bloody.
12. Black.
13. From the liver.
14. From poison.

HÆMATURIA. *S.* 243. *L.* 198. *V.* 92. *Sag.* 178. *Ed. Efs. V.* 72.
(*Pissing of Blood.*)

It is for the most part a symptom of stone in the kidneys, sometimes of putrid fevers.

The species according to Sauvages, are,

Spontaneous Hæmaturia.
 Catamenial do.
 Calculous do.
 Black do.
 Purulent do.
 Violent do.
 Traumatic do.
 Hæmorrhoidal do.
 Ejaculatory do.
 Dripping Hæmaturia.
 Hæmaturia in exanthematics.
 Spurious hæmaturia
 Deceptive do.
 Hæmaturia from transfusion.
 Do. from worms.

CYSTERRHAGIA. *V.* 93. (*Piles in the Bladder.*)

For the most part a symptom of a stone in the bladder, more seldom of any other disorder of that organ.

OR. V. Fluxes*.

CHA. Pyrexia, with an increased secretion, naturally not sanguinous.

Syn. Profluvia. *V.* Cl. II. L

[* *Profluvia. T.*]

* For the same reason that I have placed hæmorrhagies in the class of pyrexies, I have recited some febrile profluvia in the same class. A catarrh, indeed, from the attending pyrexia and inflammatory diathesis is nearly allied to *inflammations*, and dysentery is not only always attended with pyrexia, but it also differs in many respects from every other flux.

G. XL. C A T A R R H U S.*

CHA. Pyrexia, often contagious; an increased secretion of mucous from the glands of the membrane of the nose, at least, efforts to excrete it.

Syn. Catarrhus. S. 186. V. 98. Sag. 145.

Coryza. L. 174. V. 100. Sag. 196.

Rheuma. S. 149. Sag. 225.

Cough. S. 142. L. 155. V. 205. Sag. 249. Junk.

Catarrhal and rheumatic cough. Hoff.

The following genera, to be referred to this title, are for the most part symptomatic.

Anacatharsis. S. 262. Sag. 198. *Constant expectoration.*

Expectoratio. L. 179. *Expectoration.*

Raucedo. L. 146. } *Hoarseness.*

Raucitas. V. 252. }

Gravedo. L. 42. *Heavy pain in the forehead.*

Sp. 1. Catarrh from cold.

Benignant catarrh. S.

Pectoral catarrh. S.

Catarrhal Coryza. S.

Phlegmatoreal coryza. S. Salmuth. Junk. Morg. XIV. 21.

Febricose coryza. S.

Catarrhal cough. S. N. Rosens.

Catarrhal rheuma. S.

Catarrhal quotidian remittent. S.

Catarrhal remittent fever. Macb.

Quotidian remittent with hacking cough. S.

Catarrhal cephalalgia. S.

Sp. 2. Catarrh from contagion.

Epidemic catarrh. S.

Epidemic rheuma. S.

Catarrhal synocha. S.

These are instances of this,

In the year 1323. T. Tozzet from Ch. Met. Del. Tosi. *Observ. Med. Racolt.* I. p. 175.

1328. Ibid.

1358. Ibid.

1387. Ibid. *Valescus.* in Morgagny. XIII. 4.
Marchesius. Ibid.

[* Catarrh, or Cold. T.]

1510. *Valeriola*. append. ad loc. com. c. 2.
 1575. Ibid. *Riverius* Obf. found in ancient writings. Obf. IX. *Foreflus*, Lb. VI. Obf. 1.
 1580. *Hænefius* to *Areteus* p. 315. 396. *Wier* Ob. L. II. *P. Sal. Div.* on the peftilential fever Ch. XI. *Foreflus*, L. VI. Obf. 3. *Riverius* Obf. found in ancient writings. X. *Sennert* on fevers, L. IV. Ch. 17.
 1591. *Sennert* Ibid. *Pechlin* L. XI Ob. 17.
 1658. *Willis* on fevers Ch. 16.
 1675. *Sydenham*, Sect. V. ch. 5. *Raygefus* in the German Diary. D. I. A. VI. and VII. Obf. 213. *P. de Sorbait*.
 1679. *Sydenh.* Ep. to R. Brady, *Zod. Med. Gal.* A. I. Decemb. Obf. 6.
 1708. *Schrokius* in G. Diary. Cent. I. and II. in the append. p. 14.
 1709. *Hoff.* II. 47.
 1712. *Camerarius* in G. D. Cent. III. & IV. Obf. 58. *Schrokius* ibid. in the append. p. 26.
 1729. and 30. *Hoffman* II. 109. *C. F. Loeuw.* in the append. to A. N. C. Vol. 3. *Scheuchzer* Obf. meteor in the ap. to A. N. C. III. Obf. 48 p. and 142. *Hillary* on the weather and difeafes p. 35. *Winteringham.* nos. comp. *Rutty*, Hift. of the weather p. 17. *Perkins*, Hift. Roy. Soc. I. p. 209.
 1732. and 33. Com. Lit. Norimb. 1733. p. 6. 52. 108, 267.
Detharding de feb. Eyderoftad. præct. dift. with Haller vol. V. *Ed. Med. Efs.* V. 2. A. 2.
Hillary, on the weather &c. p. 47. *Winteringham*, nos. com. p. 358. *Huxham*, on the air &c. 1733. March. Feb.
Rutty, Hift. of the weather p. 30.
 1737. Janua. *Rutty* Ibid. p. 60. Octob. *Rutty* p. 60. July. Norimb. com. Lit. 1737. page 347.
 1742-43. Ibid. 1743. p. 106. 188. 313. 336. *Juch and Zuberbubler* on the catarrhal fever in Haller Difp. præct. vol. 5. *Huxham* on the air 1743, March, Apl.
Rutty, Hift. of the weather p. 99.
Targ. Tozzet. Raccolt. I. di obferv. Med. p. 176.

1748. *Gleghorn*. Minorca p. 132.
Perkins Roy. Soc. Hist. I. p. 210. and following.
 1758. *Rutty*, Hist. of the weather p. 211. *Whyt*,
 Lond. Med. Obs. vol. II. A. 13.
 1762. *Baker* on the Catarrh. Lond. 1764. *Monro*,
 Dis. of Mil. Hosp. p. 137. *Macbride*, p.
 333.
 1767. *Herberden*, Med. Transf. I. Art. 18. *Mac-*
bride, p. 334.
 1775. Lond. Med. Obs. V. VI. 30.
 1779 and 80. Memoirs of Roy. Soc. III. p. 16.
Salient Tableau on epidemic catarrh. 1780.

Among the species of catarrh and coryza in Sauvages, the following are symptomatics.

Rubeolous catarrh.
 Exanthematic cough.
 Variolous coryza.
 Virulent coryza.
 Purulent coryza.
 Accidental cough.
 Guttural cough.
 Zerolaryngeal cough.
 Verminous cough.
 Dry cough.
 Calculous cough.
 Phthefical cough.
 Hæmoptical cough.
 Cough from polypus.
 Cough from dentition.
 Humid stomachic cough.
 Dry stomachic cough.
 Hysterical cough.
 Cough of the gravid.
 Hepatic cough.
 Rheumatic cough.
 Arthritic cough.
 Cough of metal workers.

G. XLI. D Y S E N T E R Y.

CHA. Contagious pyrexia, frequent mucous or bloody stools, the alvine fæces, for the most part retained, gripes, tenesmus.

Syn. Dysenteria. S. 248. L. 191. V. 107. Sag. 183. Hoff. Junk.

I have known only one species, the names of which with Sauvages, are,

Epidemic dysentery. *S. Sydenham. Helwich. Degner. Huxham. Clegborn. Grimm. Baker. Akenfide. Stark. Zimmerman. Zurich.*
 Camp dysentery. *S. Rammazini. Pringle. Monro.*
 Equinoctial dysentery. *S. Bont.*

It varies.

1. Being accompanied with worms.

Vermineose dysentery. *S. Huxb. Pring. Monro.*

2. Attended with discharge of fleshy or sebaceous lumps.

Carnous dysentery. *S.*

Carnous diarrhoea. *S. Wedelius. Wagner. Morgany. XXXI. 17. 24. Pringle. Monro.*

3. Being attended with an intermittent fever.

Intermitting dysentery. *S. Morton. Clegborn. Lautter.*

4. Without blood.

White dysentery. *S. Willis. Sydenham. Morgany Ep. XXXI. 11. Pringle. Monro. Roederer.*

5. Being accompanied with millaria.

Milliary Dysentery of *Gruberus. S.*

Dysenteric exanthematic fever, epidemic at Zurich 1747.

These are symptomatics.

Spontaneous benignant dysentery. *S.*

Catamenial dysentery. *S.*

Dysentery of the gravid. *S.*

Atrabillary dysentery. *S.*

Syphilitic dysentery. *S.*

Scorbutic dysentery. *S.*

Polonic dysentery. *S.*

Dysentery from vomica of the mysentery. *S.*

These belong to diarrhoea.

Parisian dysentery. *S.*

Dysentery from cathartics. *S.*

Cl. II. Nervous Disorders*.

CHA. Sense and motion injured, without an idiopathic pyrexia, and without a local disorder.

Or. I. Diminutions of voluntary motion. (*Comata.*)

CHA. Voluntary motions diminished, with sleep, or injury of the senses.

Syn. *Comata*. S. Cl. VI. Or. 2. *Sag.* Cl. IX. Or. 5.

Soporosi. *L.* Cl. VI. Or. 5.

Adynamiae. *Vog.* Cl. VI.

Resolutions of the nerves. *Hoff.*

Soporose affections. *Hoff.*

Defects of vital motions. *Junk.*

G. XLII. A P O P L E X Y.

CHA. Almost every voluntary motion diminished, with sleep,† more or less profound, the action of the heart and arteries remaining.

Syn. *Apoplexia*. S. 182. *L.* 101. *V.* 229. *Boerb.* *Junk.* *Sag.* 228. *Wepfer.*

Carus. S. 181. *L.* 100. *V.* 231. *Boerb.* *Sag.* 287. *Macbride.* ‡

Cataphora. S. 180. *L.* 99. *V.* 232. *Boerb.* *Sag.* 286.

Coma. *V.* 232. *Boerb.*

Hæmorrhagy of the brain. *Hoff.*

* From the time of that ancient celebrated physician, among the English *Willis*. The British have distinguished some disorders by the name of *Nervous*. But in my opinion their distinction was very inaccurate, as long as they confined it so much to hysteric and hypochondriacal affections. Indeed it seems that almost every morbid action depends so much upon the nervous system, that any of them might be called nervous with some propriety. Nevertheless, a distinction, can be found between them, and these disorders which attack that system almost alone or at least primarily and do not affect the circulation at the same time nor the disposition or state of the fluids unless secondarily will be called by us *nervous*. And therefore I have instituted a class under the name of nervous disorders (which differs as much from the class of pyrexias as from cachexias) with apparent propriety.

‡ The word *Sopor*, in the vocabulary of *Linnaeus*, signifies as much a suspension of motion as a suspension of sense. But in the common way we only use it for sleep, or a state very similar.

† As the genera of *carus* here subjoined, appear to be nothing more than slight apoplexies, and cannot be distinguished with accuracy, neither by the respiration nor the exciting cause, I thought they all ought to be referred to one genus.

The following appear to me to belong to this genus.

Catalepsis. *S.* 176. *L.* 129. *V.* 230. *Sag.* 281. *Boerb. Junk.*

Spasmodico—exstatic affections of the brain. *Hoff.*

Exstasis. *S.* 177. *V.* 333. *Sag.* 283.

These appear symptomatic.

Typhomania. *S.* 187. *L.* 97. *V.* 23. *Sag.* 284.

Lethargy. *S.* 179. *L.* 98. *V.* 22. *Sag.* 285.

The species of idiopathic apoplexies are,

1. Apoplexy with symptoms of universal plethora, and particularly of the head, (*Sanguineous apoplexy.*) -

Sanguineous apoplexy *S. Morg.* II. III. LX. *Preysinger.*

Spontaneous Carus. *S. Boerb.*

Spinal asphyxia.* *Du Hamel. Boerb. Morgan.* III. 3,

Cataphora Coma. *S.*

2. Apoplexy in the leucophlegmatic constitution, for the most part in old men. (*Serous apoplexy.*)

Pituitous apoplexy. *S. Serous apoplexy. Preysinger Morgan* IV. LX.

Carus from hydrocephalus. *S.*

Hydrocephalic cataphora. *S.*

Sleepy cataphora. *S.*

Lethargy of the literary. *S. Van Swiet.*

3. Apoplexy coming on gradually affecting infants and youths, at first with lassitude, slight fever, and pain of the head, after that with slower

* I formerly referred the genus, *asphyxia*, to syncope, and I still think that some of the species differ from syncope only in degree. But I am persuaded that many species of asphyxia belong to apoplexy, and therefore I have recited them here. The spinal asphyxia is improperly placed among the species, because it cannot be distinguished by any external symptoms. But if it ever be allowed to regard the internal causes, it certainly should have a place among the species of apoplexy. But as the external and evident causes are solely to be regarded, I weighed these attentively and enumerated many species recited by Sauvages among those of apoplexy, nor do I wish to oppose this, because in some species of asphyxia, the pulse as well as respiration at length cease entirely, whilst life remains. In the beginning of most cases, whilst motion and sense are almost abolished, there still remains some motion of the heart, as well as of the lungs, and if at length they totally cease, the same may be occasionally observed in apoplectics before death. I think that in apoplexy, the brain is primarily affected, in syncope, the heart, and therefore I refer the species of asphyxia to apoplexy or to syncope, as they may affect the brain or heart primarily, of which we may judge from their external causes.

pulse, dilation of the pupil, and sleepiness. (*Hydrocephalic* apoplexy.*)

Interior hydrocephalus. S.

Internal hydrocephalus. *Whytt. Lond. Med. Obs.* V. IV. and VI. *Gaudelius.* Ed. Med. Efs. II. 18. III. 23. Memoirs of the Roy. Soc. III. p. 194.

Acute hydrocephalus *Quynn.*

Asthenia from hydrocephalus. S.

4. Apoplexy in a melancholic constitution. (*Atrabilious apoplexy.*)

Atrabilious apoplexy. S. *Preysinger.*

Traumatic carus. S.

5. Apoplexy from external mechanical violence offered the head. (*Traumatic apoplexy.*)

Traumatic apoplexy. S. Ed. Med. Efs. V. 52.

6. Apoplexy from powerful sedatives exhibited internally or externally. (*Venenous apoplexy.*)

Drunken apoplexy. S.

Carus from narcotics. S.

Lethargy from narcotics. S.

Carus from black lead. S. Ed. Med. Efs. V. 55.

Mephetic apoplexy. S.

Asphyxia from mephetis. S.

Asphyxia from must. S.

Catalepsy from fume. S.

Asphyxia from fumes. S.

Asphyxia from charcoal. S.

Asphyxia of the scavengers. S.

Asphyxia of those struck with lightning. S.

Carus from insolation. S.

Carus from cold. S.

Lethargy from cold. S.

Asphyxia of the frosted. S.

7. Apoplexy from passion of the mind. (*Mental apoplexy.*)

* It is difficult in a nosological work, to place disorders properly, which put on two forms during their course, and therefore to assign a very fit place for *hydrocephalic apoplexy*. But I had rather place this disorder under apoplexy; in the first place because the hydrocephalus which comes on, is by no means evident to our senses; and again, because this disorder differs a great deal in symptoms from hydrocephalus, and finally, because it is nearly allied to apoplexy in its proximate cause, and at length resembles it in appearance.

Carus from passion. *S.*
 Asphyxia from passion. *S.*
 Catocheal extasy. *S.*
 Relaxed extasy. *S.*

8. Apoplexy with contraſtibility of the muſcles, under a motion of the limbs from external force.
 (*Cataleptic apoplexy.**)

Catalepsis. *S.* 176. *L.* 129. *V.* 230. *Sag.* 281. *Boerb.* *Junk.*

The ſpecies with Sauvages are,

Hysterical catalepsis.
 Verminose catalepsis.
 Catalepsis from fume.
 Catalepsis from ſuppreſſed menſes.
 Melancholic catalepsis.
 Delirious catalepsis.

9. Apoplexy from an external ſuffocating power.
 (*Suffocating apoplexy.*)

Asphyxia of thoſe hung. *S.*
 Asphyxia of the drowned. *S.* *McDonald.*
 Flatulent asphyxia, *S.* This belongs to the genus of apoplexy, if it can be diſtinguiſhed by *external ſymptoms.*

Apoplexy is often ſymptomatic.

1. of intermittent fever.

Febricose apoplexy. *S.*
 Febricose carus. *S.*
 Cataphora timor.† *S.*
 Febricose typhomania. *S.*
 Quartanarian catalepsis. *S.*

2. Of continued fever.

Febrile carus. *S.*
 Continued typhomania. *S.*
 ‡ Agrypnocamous typhomania. *S.*
 Lethargy from fever. *S.*

M

* I have never ſeen any other than a feigned catalepsis, and I believe thoſe ſeen by others were frequently of the ſame kind. Therefore it was ſcarce allowable for me to determine poſitively about a diſorder that is rarely ſeen, variously deſcribed and often feigned; but I am well perſuaded that it is not of a different genus from apoplexy; and hence I have placed it here, among the ſpecies.

† Timor is a diſorder between apoplexy and epilepsy. *T.*

‡ Agrypnocoma, is a kind of coma vigil. *T.*

3. Of phlegmasia.

Inflammatory apoplexy. *S.*
 Cephalitic lethargy. *S.*
 Pulmonic lethargy. *S.*

4. Of Exanthemata.

Variolous carus. *S.*
 Metastitic apoplexy. *S.*
 Exanthematic carus. *S.*
 Exanthematic cataphora. *S.*

5. Of hysteria.

Hysterical apoplexy. *S.*
 Hysterical carus. *S.*
 Hysterical asphyxia. *S.*
 Winking carus. *S.*
 Hypochondriac carus. *S.*

6. Of epilepsy.

Epileptic apoplexy. *S.*
 Sighing apoplexy. *S.*

7. Of the gout.

Arthritic apoplexy. *S.*
 Arthritic carus. *S.*
 Arthritic cataphora. *S.*
 Arthritic lethargy. *S.*

8. Of worms.

Vermine apoplexy. *S.*
 Vermine carus. *S.*
 Vermine typhomania. *S.*

9. Of ischury.

Ischurious carus. *S.*

10. Of scurvy.

Scorbutic cataphora.

G. XLIII. PARALYSIS.*

CHA. Some Voluntary motions, lessened only, often with sleep.

[* *Palsy. T.*]

Syn. Paralyfis. *Boerhaave.*

Hemiplegia. *S.* 170. *L.* 103. *V.* 228.

Paraplexia. *S.* 171.

Paraplegia. *S.* 102. *V.* 227.

Paralyfis. *S.* 169. *L.* 104. *V.* 226. *Junk.*

Atonia. *L.* 120.

I. The idiopathic species are.

1. Paralyfis of only some muscles. (*Partial paralyfis.*)

Paralyfis. *S.* 169. *L.* 104. *V.* 226. *Junk.*

Plethoric paralyfis. *S.*

Serous paralyfis. *S.*

Nervous paralyfis. *S.*

Dumbness from palsy of the tongue. *S.*

Paralytic loss of speech. *S.*

2. Paralyfis of one side of the body. (*Hemiplegic paralyfis.*)

Hemiplegia. *S.* 170. *L.* 103. *V.* 228. *Sag.* 276.

It varies in the condition of the body.

A. Hemiplegia in a plethoric habit.

Hemiplegia from apoplexy. *S.*

Spasmodic hemiplegia. *S.*

B. Hemiplegia in a leucophlegmatic habit.

Serous hemiplegia. *S.*

The aporsematous hemiplegia. *S.* is improperly recited, as it cannot be distinguished by external symptoms,

And the

Hemiplegia from epilepsy *S.* scarce deserves to be recited.

3. Paralyfis of half the body, taken transversely. (*Paraplegic paralyfis.*)

Paraplexia. *S.* 171. *Sag.* 277.

Paraplegia. *L.* 102. *V.* 227.

Sanguineous paraplexia. *S.*

Paraplexia from a *spina bifida*. *S.*

Rheumatic paraplexia. *S.*

4. Paralyfis from powerful sedatives exhibited externally or internally. (*Venenous paralyfis.*)

Paralyfis of the metal workers. *S.*

Saturnine hemiplegia. *S.*

II. These are symptomatic species,

- Intermittent hemiplegia. *S.*
- Intermittent paraplegia. *S.*
- Febrile paralysis. *S.*
- Exanthematic hemiplegia. *S.*
- Rheumatic paralysis. *S.*
- Arthritic hemiplegia. *S.*
- Rachealgic paralysis. *S.*
- Rachealgic paraplegia. *S.*
- Bilious paralysis. *S.*
- Transverse hemiplegia. *S.*
- Scorbutic paralysis. *S.*
- Schrophulous paralysis. *S.*
- Schrophulous hemiplegia. *S.*
- Syphilitic hemiplegia. *S.*
- Syphilitic paraplegia. *S.*
- Polonic paralysis. *S.*
- Paralysis from vomica. *S.*
- Traumatic paralysis. *S.*
- Traumatic hemiplegia. *S.*
- Traumatic paraplegia. *S.*

I could not receive *tremor* into the number of genera, as it is always symptomatic. But I here subjoin the species set down by *Sauvages*, as they appeared to me to be symptoms of *asthenia* or *paralysis* or of *convulsions*.

T R E M O R.

CHA A frequent alternate agitation (by going and coming) of a limb.

Tremor. *S.* 129. *L.* 130. *V.* 184. *Sag.* 236.

1. Asthenic species.

- Tremor from debility. *S.*
- Senile tremor. *S.*
- Tremor from coffee. *S.*
- Tremor from passion, fear, anger, joy, lust. *S.*
- Typhoid tremor. *S.*

2. Paralytic species.

- Paralytic tremor. *S.*
- Vertiginous tremor. *S.*

Tremor from plethora. *S.*
 Tremor from fuburra. *S.*
 Tremor from hydrocephalus. *S.*
 Scorbutic tremor. *S.*
 Rheumatifmal tremor. *S.*
 Drunken tremor. *S.*
 Tremors of the metal workers. *S.*
 Traumatic tremor. *S.*

3. Convulsive species.

Forced tremor. *S.*
 Tremor of the tendons. *S.*
 Palpitating tremor. *S.*

OR. II. Adynamia.

CHA. Involuntary motions, whether vital or natural, lessened.

Syn. Adynamiae. *V.* Cl. VI.
 Defective. *L.* Cl. VI. Or. I.
 Leipopfychia. *S.* Cl. VI. Or. IV. *Sag.* Cl. IX. Or. IV.

G. XLIV. SYNCOPÉ.*

CHA. Motion of the heart lessened or quiescent for some time.

Syn. Syncope. *S.* 174. *L.* 94. *V.* 274. *Sag.* 280. *Junk.*
 Leipothymia. *S.* 173. *L.* 93. *V.* 273. *Sag.* 297.
 Asphyxia. *S.* 175. *L.* 95. *V.* 275. *Sag.* 281.
 Collaps of strength and delequium of the mind. *Hoff.*

I. Idiopathics.

1. Syncope without a manifest cause; often returning, with vehement palpitation of the heart in the intervals: *From a fault of the heart or neighbouring vessels. (Cardiac Syncope.)*

Plethoric syncope. *S. Senac.*
 Syncope from cardiogmus.† *Senac Morg.* XXV.
 Syncope from polypus. *S. Senac.*

[* *Fainting. T.*]

† An aneurismatic dilation of the heart, and arteries about it—also an uneasy sensation and pain about the heart.—*T.*

Syncope from dropfy of the heart. *S. Senac. Schreiber.*
 Syncope of *Lanzoni*. *S. Lang.*
 Valsalvian asphyxia. *S.*

2. Syncope arising from a manifest cause: *from an affection of the whole system. (Occasional Syncope.)*

Leipothymia from passion. *S. Senac.*
 Pathetic syncope. *S.*
 Asphyxia from passion. *S.*
 Syncope from antipathy. *S. Senac.*
 Syncope from poison. *S. Senac.*
 Syncope from suppurations. *S. Senac.*
 Syncope from sphacelus. *S. Senac.*
 Syncope from exhaustion. *S. Senac.*
 Syncope from phlebotomy. *S.*
 Syncope from pain. *S. Senac.*
 Traumatic asphyxia. *S.*
 Asphyxia of those newly born. *S.*

II. Symptomats, or symptoms either of disorders of the whole system, or of other parts than the heart.

Febrile syncope. *S. Senac.*
 Febricose syncope. *S. Torti.*
 Exanthematic syncope. *S.*
 Metastitic syncope. *S.*
 Stomachic Leipothymia. *S.*
 Stomachic syncope. *S. Senac.*
 Hysteric syncope. *S. Senac.*
 Arthritic syncope. *S. Musgrave.*
 Scorbutic syncope. *S. Lind. Senac.*

G. XLV. D Y S P E P S I A*.

CHA. Anorexia, nausea, vomiting, distention, belching, rumination, heart-burn, gastrodynia, at least, more or less of these concurring together; for the most part with bound belly, and without any other disorder of the stomach, or of other parts.

Syn. Dyspepsia. *V. 277. Lond. Med. Obs. Vol. VI. 11.*
 Apepsia. *V. 276.*
 Diaphora. *V. 278.*
 Anorexia. *S. 162. L. 116. Sag. 286.*
 Cardialgia, *S. 202. L. 48. V. 157. Sag. 160.*

[* *Indigestion. T.*]

Gastrodynia. *S.* 203, *Sag.* 161.

Soda. *L.* 47. *V.* 161.

Nausea. *S.* 250. *L.* 182. *V.* 159. *Sag.* 185.

Vomiting. *S.* 251. *L.* 183. *V.* 214. *Sag.* 186.

Flatulency. *S.* 271. *L.* 165. *V.* 127. *Sag.* 207.

I. Idiopathics.

Pituitous anorexia. *S.*

Anorexia from suburra. *S.*

Anorexia of the exhausted. *S.*

Paralytic anorexia. *S.*

Nausea from indigestion. *S.*

Pituitous vomiting. *S.*

Ruminating vomiting. *S.*

Vomiting from suburra. *S.*

Vomiting from surfeit. *S.*

Lactéal vomiting. *S.*

Infantile flatulency. *S.*

Acid flatulency. *S.*

Nidorous flatulency. *S.*

Cardialgia from imbecility of the stomach. *S.*

Cardialgia from suburra. *S.*

Cardialgia of sucklings. *S.*

Flatulent cardialgia. *S.*

Paralytic cardialgia. *S.*

Suburral gastrodynia. *S.*

Flatulent gastrodynia. *S.*

Chronic gastrodynia. *S.*

Astringent gastrodynia. *S.*

Grinding gastrodynia. *S.*

Gastrodynia from cold. *S.*

II. Symptomatics.

1. From a disorder of the stomach.

Schirrous cardialgia. *S.*

Vomiting from a callus pylorus. *S.*

Vomiting from a steatoma of the stomach. *S.*

Vomiting from a suppuration about the cardia. *S.*

Ulcerous gastrodynia. *S.*

Vomiting from an ulcer of the stomach. *S.*

Cardialgia from poison.

Gastrodynia from poison. *S.*

Vomiting from poison. *S.*

Accidental flatulency. *S.*

Gastrodynia from non-Esculents. *S.*

Bilious anorexia. *S.*

Bilious nausea. *S.*

Bilious gastrodynia.
 Urinous vomiting. *S.*
 Calculous gastrodynia. *S.*
 Bezoartic vomiting. *S.*
 Verminose cardialgia.
 Nausea from a tape-worm.
 Verminous vomiting. *S.*
 Gastrodynia from the xiphoid cartilage. *S.*
 American gastrodynia. *S.*
 Nausea from compressed stomach.
 Vomiting from the xiphoid cartilage. *S.*
 Vomiting from obstructed œsophagus. *S.*
 Gastrocelic gastrodynia. *S.*
 Nausea from gastrocele. *S.*
 Gastrocelic vomiting. *S.*
 Cardialgia from spitting. *S.*
 Inflammatory cardialgia. *S.*
 Nausea from gastritis. *S.*
 Gastric vomiting. *S.*

2. From a disorder of other parts or of the whole body.

Cephalalgic vomiting. *S.*
 Vomiting from dentition. *S.*
 Illiac vomiting. *S.*
 Nausea from schirrous pancreas. *S.*
 Vomiting from the pancreas. *S.*
 Vomiting from obstructed liver. *S.*
 Melancholic anorexia. *S.*
 Hypochondriac gastrodynia. *S.*
 Hypochondriac flatulency. *S.*
 Convulsive flatulency. *S.*
 Hypochondriac vomiting. *S.*
 Atrabillious vomiting. *S.*
 Astonished anorexia. *S.*
 Hysterical gastrodynia. *S.*
 Pulsating gastrodynia. *S.*
 Chlorotic gastrodynia. *S.*
 Nausea from corrupted semen. *S.*
 Nausea of the gravid. *S.*
 Vomiting of the gravid. *S.*
 Lochial flatulency. *S.*
 Arthritic anorexia. *S.*
 Arthritic cardialgia. *S.*
 Nephritic nausea. *S.*
 Nephritic vomiting. *S.*
 Stewartian anorexia. *S.*

Cardialgia from cardiogmus. *S.*
 Plethoric anorexia *S.*
 Anorexia of the cachectic. *S.*
 Febrile anorexia. *S.*
 Febricose cardialgia. *S.*
 Febricose gastrodynia. *S.*
 Febricose vomiting. *S.*
 Rabious vomiting. *S.*
 Hæmorrhagic vomiting. *S.*
 Metastatic gastrodynia. *S.*
 Marine nausea. *S.*
 Marine vomiting. *S.*
 Anorexia of infants.

G. XLVI. HYPOCHONDRIASIS.

CHA. Dyspepsia with languor, sadness and fear, from inadequate causes, in a melancholic temperament.

Syn. Hypochondriasis. *S.* 220. *L.* 76. *V.* 218. *Sag.* 332.

Hypochondriac disorder. *Boerb.*

Hypochondriac evil. *Hoff. Junk.*

I know only one species.

Melancholic hypochondriasis. *S.*

I am not clear about the

Cold hypochondriasis. *S.*

The following species from FRÆCASSINUS, appear to me to have been made up from an uncertain theory.

Bilious hypochondriasis. *S.*

Sanguineous hypochondriasis. *S.*

Pituitous hypochondriasis. *S.*

These are symptomatics.

Hysterical hypochondriasis. *S.*

Phthetical hypochondriasis. *S.*

Asthmatic hypochondriasis. *S.*

Calculus hypochondriasis. *S.*

Tympanitic hypochondriasis.

G. XLVII. C H L O R O S I S.*

CHA. Dyspepsia, or a desire of something that is not esculent; a paleness or discolouration of the skin; the veins not well filled; a soft tumor of the body; asthenia; palpitation; retention of the menses†.

Syn. Chlorosis. *S.* 309. *L.* 222. *V.* 305. *Sag.* 135. *Boerb. Hoff. Junk.*

We allow only one genuine species of chlorosis, 1st.

Virgineal chlorosis. *S.*

a. amatoreal chlorosis.

The other spurious species, of Sauvages, or *discolourations*, are symptomatic.

Chlorosis from menorrhagia. *S.*

Chlorosis of the gravid. *S.*

Chlorosis of infants. *S.*

Verminose chlorosis. *S.*

Green chlorosis. *S.*

Chlorosis from hydrothorax. *S.*

Spotted chlorosis. *S.*

Carthagenic chlorosis. *S.*

Bengal chlorosis. *S.*

Rachealgic chlorosis. *S.*

O R. III. S p a s m s.

CHA. Irregular motions of the muscles or muscular fibres‡.

Syn. Spasms. *S.* Cl. IV. *V.* Cl. V. *Sag.* Cl. VII.

[* *Green sickness.* *T.*]

† I formerly said, in this character *often* a retention of the menses, as if there was a species of chlorosis in which they flowed properly; and I was of an opinion that some of the species of cachexy were to be referred to this head, but I now doubt whether any species of cachexy can be placed, with propriety, under the title of chlorosis, or the character here given, and I could not allow any species of chlorosis to be genuine, besides that which is accompanied with a retention of the menses. Hence, the word *often* is now omitted, but, at the same time I am obliged to confess that chlorosis is not so well recited in this place for a genus, since it may allways be considered as a symptom of amenorrhœa

‡ Irregular motions are those which arise from a preternatural cause and which are unusual in violence, frequency, or the duration of their contraction; and I do not doubt but that there are such motions in every disorder placed by us under this order; altho' there may be more disorders than have been placed by other nosologists under this same order.

Motorii. *L.* Cl. VII.

Spasmodic and convulsive disorders. *Hoff.*

Spasms and convulsions. *Funk.*

Epilepsia. *Boerb.*

SECT. I. In the animal functions.

G. XLVIII. TETANUS.†

CHΛ. Spastic rigidity of many muscles.

It varies in degree.

1. Tetanus.

Half or the whole of the body affected with spasms.

Tetanus. *S.* 122. *L.* 127. *V.* 180. *Sag.* 228.

Catochus.‡ *S.* 123. *L.* 128. *V.* 183. *Sag.* 229.

Opisthotonos. *V.* 181.

Episthotonos. *V.* 128.

Sauvages as usual has recited many species of this ; but all that can be called idiopathic may (if I am not mistaken) be referred to one head, the chief form of which is called in Sauvages

Indian tetanus, about which may be consulted, *Hillary, Ghal-mers*, Lond. Med. Obs. V. 1. a 12.

D. Munro Ed. Ess. Phys. Lit. V. 3. a. 31 and under the name of spasms in Bontius. De. Med. Ind. method of cure. Ch. 2.

The following is no other disorder.

Indian convulsion. *S.*

But tetanus varies in respect to the remote cause, since it indubitably arises either from an internal cause or from cold or from a wound. The variety from a wound is frequently called by Sauvages,

Traumatic tetanus. *S.*

The tetanus from whatever cause it arises varies with respect to the part of the body affected : hence,

[+ *Locked jaw. T.*]

‡ Catochus in Sauvages is a genus not at all natural ; for he has joined together species that are altogether different ; therefore I have omitted such a genus, but have here referred to tetanus the species recited which depend upon a spastic rigidity.

Tonic tetanus, in the whole body from the head to the feet is stiff and straight. *S.*

Holotonic tetanus, in which the whole person is affected. *S.*

Holotonic catochus, *S. Germ. Diary.*

Stag catochus, which affects stag horses as well as men with a hardness of the skin equal to wood, and a circumgyration of the eyes. *S. Stork.*

Opisthotonic tetanus, in which the head is bent backwards. *S.*

Emprosthotonic tetanus, in which the body is bent forward. *S.*

These are symptomatic species of tetanus.

Febricose tetanus. *S. Stork.*

Hemiplegic tetanus. *S.*

Lateral* tetanus. *S. Morg. X. 2. 3.*

Pleursthotonos, of *Starck.*

Syphilitic tetanus. *S.*

Verminose tetanus. *S.*

Hysteric tetanus. *S.*

Admiring tetanus. *S.*

Diurnal catochus. *S.*

2. Trismus, a spastic rigidity of the inferior maxilla particularly.

Trismus. *S. 117. L. 124. Sag. 223.*

Capistrum. *V. 208.*

I. There are various species.

1. Trismus seizing infants within the two first weeks from their birth. (*Trismus of infants.*)

Trismus of infants. *S.* The Gallic Americans call it *Mal de machoire. Hiesler.*

Cleghorn. Hofer. Mach.

2. Trismus of all ages, from a wound or cold. (*Traumatic trismus.*)

Traumatic trismus. *S. Lon. M. Obs. V. 1. a. I. 7. Vol. II.*

8. 34. V. III. 31. V. IV. 7. V. I. 13. Med. Transact. II. 4.

Spasmodic angina. *S. Zevinger.*

Calvulsions from the puncture of a nerve. *S.*

Catarrhal trismus. *S. Hilliary. Lon. Med. Obs. V. IV. 7.*

* In the example of lateral tetanus which Sauvages produces, there was a palsy of the other side of the patient; and therefore I have placed it here directly after hemiplegic tetanus; but if the example of the lateral tetanus produced by Morgani, was without a palsy of the other side (of which I am yet uncertain) that might have been placed among the idiopathic species.—In the mean time until this is more certainly determined I have placed pleursthotonos after the lateral tetanus.

II. We call the following species of trismus, in Sauvages, spurious or false; either because they do not depend upon a spasm, but on some other fault of the muscles, or because they are rather convulsive than spasmodic, or in fine, because they are rather affections of the face than of the lower jaw.

Inflammatory trismus. *S.*
 Scorbutic trismus. *S.*
 Bridled trismus. *S.*
 Arthritic trismus. *S.*
 Verminose trismus.
 Hypochondriac trismus.
 Febrile trismus. *S.*
 Chattering trismus. *S.*
 Occipital trismus. *S.*
 Maxillary trismus. *S.*
 Painful trismus. *S.*
 Cynic trismus. *S.*
 Cynic laughing trismus. *S.*
 Sardonic trismus. *S.*
 Distorted trismus. *S.*

G. L. CONVULSION.

CHA. Clonic irregular contractions of the muscles without sleep.

Syn. Convulsio. *S.* 128. *L.* 142. *V.* 191. *Sag.* 235.

I. Idiopathics.

Universal convulsion. *S.*
 Hieranosos.* *L.* 144. *V.* 190.
 Habitual convulsion. *S.*
 Intermittent convulsion. *S.*
 Convulsion of one half the person perpendicularly. *S.*
 Abdominal convulsion. *S.*
 Convulsion from inanition. *S.*
 Convulsion from onanism. *S.*

Halting sclerotyrbe.†

II. Symptomatics.

* A continued convulsive agitation of the body without pain, with sensibility *L.*

† A semi-voluntary motion of one side of the body in walking resembling mimicking.

Convulsion from a blow on the head. *S.*

Nephralgic convulsion. *S.*

Convulsion of the gravid. *S.*

Vermiſe ſclerotyrbē. *S.*

Febrile convulsion. *S.*

G. LI.

CHOREA.*

CHA. Convulſive motions partly voluntary, for the moſt part of one ſide, reſembling in the motion of the arms and hands, mimic-aſtors and mountebanks; attacking youths of both ſexes, moſt generally between the tenth and fourteenth year of age; in their gait more often dragging one foot than liſting it up.

Syn. Sclerotyrbē. *S.* 135. *Sag.* 246.

Chorea. *L.* 139.

I have only ſeen one ſpecies which is called in Sauvages,

Vitus dance ſclerotyrbē. *S.*

Chorea St. Viti. *Sydenh.*

This is no other.

Unſtable ſclerotyrbē. *S.* and perhaps,

Intermittent ſclerotyrbē. *S.*

Hebrauſos. *Macbride.*

G. LII.

RAPHANIA.

CHA. Spasmodic contraction of the joints with a convulſive agitation, moſt violent pain, periodical.

Syn. Raphania. *L.* 145. *V.* 193. *Linn.*

Convulſive raphania. *S.*

Der Kriebel Krankheit, of the Germans.

Typhoid ecclampsia. *S.* *Sennerſt.* *Greg.* *Horſt.* *Willis.* *Mullir.*

[* *St. Vitus's Dance.* *T.*]

* In a former edition of this work, I have chorea, a ſpecies of convulſion, but as it differs very much from any other ſpecies of convulſion, with reſpect to the age which it attacks as well as the motions which it exhibits, I have here made it a genus.

*Waltchmied. Wedel. Hoff. Kannigieffer. Brunner. Willisch.
Wepfer. Bresslauver. Bruckmann. Soc. Roy.*

Convulsion from *USTILAGO*.*

*Is the Solonien convulsion or the Ustilagineous necrosis
the same disorder?*

See *Salerne* in *Mem. pref. à l'acad de sciences*, tom. II.

G. LIII. EPILEPSY.†

CHA. Convulsion of the muscles with sleep.

Syn. Epilepsia. *S.* 134. *L.* 143. *V.* 118. *Sag.* 24. *Boer. Hoff.
Funk.* *Lond. Med. Obs.* VI. 9.

Ecclampsia.‡ *S.* 133. *V.* 189. *Sag.* 240.

The idiopathic species are,

1. Epilepsy suddenly attacking, without a manifest cause, no troublesome sensation preceding, unless perhaps of vertigo, or of some sort of scotoma. (*Cerebral Epilepsy.*)

Syn. Plethoric epilepsy. *S.*

Plethoric Ecclampsia. *S.*

Cachectic epilepsy.§ *S.*

Epilepsy from terror. *Macb.*

2. Epilepsy without a manifest cause, but preceded by a sensation of something like air rising from some part of the body towards the head. (*Sympathic Epilepsy.*)

Sympathic epilepsy. *S.*

Pedisympomatic epilepsy. *S.*

* *Apoison. T.*

[+ *Falling Fits. T.*]

‡ Sauvages and Vogel wished to distinguish ecclampsia, as being an acute disorder, from epilepsy, which they accounted chronic, and placed it as a different genus. But as it is always difficult to fix the limits between acute and chronic disorders, and as the ecclampsia of Sauvages for the most part exactly agrees with epilepsy, in cause as well as symptoms, I could by no means receive it for a different genus. Linnæus omitted such a genus altogether, and what more Sagar advanced to distinguish ecclampsia from epilepsy, may serve to distinguish the species, not the genus.

§ The epilepsy called cachectic, appears to be of two species, in the first place, the author agrees that it is the same with the *serous* epilepsy of Hoffman and Piso; and then again, as it arises from acrids repelled, it may be allowed the same as his exanthematic epilepsy. Hence it happens, that I have placed this cachectic epilepsy in both places, but with some doubt, leaving it to others to determine.

3. Epilepsy arising from a manifest irritation, and ceasing on the irritation being taken away. (*Occasional Epilepsy.*)

It varies according to the diversity of irritation, and hence

From an injury offered the head.

Traumatic epilepsy. *S.*

Traumatic ecclampsia.

From pain.

Epilepsy from pain. *S.* Ed. Efs. V. 61.

Rachealgic epilepsy. *S.*

Ecclampsia from pains. *S.*

a. Rachialgic.

b. from tooth-ach.

c. from dentition.

Ecclampsia of the parturient. *S.*

From worms.

Verminose ecclampsia. *S.*

From poison.

Ecclampsia from atropa.

Ecclampsia from œnanthe.

Ecclampsia from cicuta.

Ecclampsia from coriaria.

From scabies or some other effusion of acrimony repelled.

Exanthematic epilepsy. *S.*

Cachectic epilepsy. *S.*

From crudities of the stomach,

Stomachic epilepsy. *S.*

Ecclampsia from indigestion. *S.*

From passion of the mind.

Epilepsy from passion. *S.*

From excessive hæmorrhagy.

Ecclampsia from exhaustion. *S.*

From debility.

Ecclampsia of those newly born. *S.*

These are symptomatic epilepsies.

- Febricose epilepsy. *S.*
- Febricose eclampsia. *S.*
- Exanthematic eclampsia. *S.*
- Uterine epilepsy. *S.*
- Syphilitic epilepsy. *S.*
- Eclampsia from hydrocephalus. *S.*
- Eclampsia from ischury. *S.*

SECT. II. In the vital functions.

A. In the action of the heart.

G. LIV. PALPITATION.

CHA. Vehement motion of the heart, irregular.

Syn. Palpitatio. *S.* 130. *L.* 132. *V.* 213. *Sag.* 257. *Hoff. Junk. Macbride.*

If the various causes of palpitation could be distinguished by external symptoms we might have presented more species, according to the diversity of the cause, as Sauvages has done. But as the diversity of cause cannot be distinguished that we know of, I could only give a single idiopathic species which I chose to mark with the following character.

Palpitation almost constant, at least often returning without any other evident disorder. (*Cardiac palpitation.*)

I chose to recite the following species of Sauvages as synonymous.

- Palpitation from an aneurism of the heart. *S. Senac. Lancie.*
- Tremulous palpitation. *S. Senac.*
- Apostematous palpitation. *S. Lancise. Senac.*
- Palpitation from ossification of the heart. *S. Senac. Morg.*
- Calculous palpitation. *S.*
- Palpitation from polypus. *S. Senac.*
- Polypous palpitation. *S.*
- Palpitation from an aneurism of the aorta. *S. Lancise. Senac.*
- Palpitation from straightness of the aorta. *S. Lancise. Senac.*

The symptomatic species of palpitation are,

Palpitation from the pancreas. *S. Stork.*

Arthritic palpitation. *S.*

Chlorotic palpitation. *S.*

Hysterical palpitation. *S.*

Melancholic palpitation. *S. Lancisi.*

Febrile palpitation. *S. Stork.*

B. In the action of the lungs.

G. LV. A S T H M A.

CH A. Difficulty of breathing coming on by intervals, with a sense of tightness in the breast, and a noisy hissing attending the respiration; a difficult cough or none at all at the commencement of the paroxysm, towards the end a free cough, with spitting of mucus, often copious.

Syn. Asthma. *S.* 145. *L.* 161. *V.* 268. *Sag.* 252.

Convulsive and spasmodico-flatulent asthma. *Hoff.*

Spasmodic asthma. *Funk.*

The idiopathic species are.

1. Asthma without a manifest cause, or any other disorder accompanying. (*Spontaneous asthma.*)

Humid asthma. *S.* Flatulent *Floyer.*

Convulsive asthma. *S. Willis, Med. Transf.* I. 7.

Hysterical asthma. *S. Floyer.*

Stomachic asthma. *S. Floyer.* Periodical asthma.

Spasmodic orthopnoea. *S.*

Hysterical orthopnoea. *S.*

2. Asthma from scabies or some other effusion of acrimony repelled. (*Exanthematic asthma.*)

Exanthematic asthma. *S.*

Cachectic asthma. *S.*

3. Asthma from the suppression of an evacuation of blood, usual before, or from a spontaneous plethora. (*Plethoric asthma.*)

Asthma of the plethoric. *S.*

The symptomatic species of asthma are.

Asthma of the hypochondriacal. *S.*

Asthma of the gouty. *S.*

Asthma of the venereal. *S. Funk.*

G. LVI. DYSPNOEA.*

CHA. Perpetual difficulty of breathing without a sensation of streightness and rather with that of repletion and stuffing in the breast, frequent cough throughout the whole course of the disorder.

Syn. Dyspnoea. S. 144. L. 160. V. 267. Sag. 251 *Junk.*
Orthopnoea. S. 146. L. 162. V. 269. Sag. 253. *Macbride.*

The idiopathic species are,

1. Dyspnoea, with frequent cough, throwing up much viscid mucous. (*Catarrhal Dyspnoea.*)

Catarrhal asthma. S.

Pneumonic asthma. *Willis.*

Pituitous asthma. *Hoff.*

Pneumonial asthma. S. Ed. Efs. III. 25.

2. Dyspnoea, with cough, for the most part dry. (*Dry Dyspnoea.*)

The various causes of this are not easily to be distinguished; however, the following species of Sauvages may be referred to this place.

Dyspnoea from tubercles. S.

Dyspnoea from steatoma. S.

Orthopnoea from lipoma. S.

Dyspnoea from hydatides. S.

Polypus dyspnoea. S.

3. Dyspnoea, increased by any very small change of weather. (*Aerial Dyspnoea.*)

Dyspnoea from collection of air within the thorax. S.

4. Dyspnoea with cough, throwing up earthy or calcareous matter. (*Terreal Dyspnoea.*)

Calculous dyspnoea. *Macbride.*

5. Dyspnoea, with little urine, and oedema of the feet, without fluctuation in the breast, or any other symptoms of hydrothorax. (*Aqueous Dyspnoea.*)

[* Difficulty of breathing. T.]

Pituitous Dyspnoea. *S.*

Orthopnoea from hydropneumonia. *S.*

6. Dyspnoea in men very fat. (*Pinguedinous Dyspnoea.*)

Orthopnoea from fat. *S.*

7. Dyspnoea from an injury of the parts surrounding the thorax, or from a bad confirmation. (*Thoracic Dyspnoea.*)

Traumatic dyspnoea. *S.*

Traumatic orthopnoea. *S.*

Galenic dyspnoea. *S.*

Rachitic dyspnoea. *S.*

Asthma from crooked spine. *S.*

8. Dyspnoea from manifest external causes. (*Extrinsic Dyspnoea.*)

Asthma of those working dusty materials. *S.*

Asthma of metal workers. *S.*

Orthopnoea from vapours. *S.*

Orthopnoea from substances swallowed. *S.*

Orthopnoea from fungus. *S.*

Orthopnoea from antipathy. *S.*

Orthopnoea from bronchocele. *S.*

The symptomatic species of dyspnoea are symptoms,

1. Of disorders of the heart or of the great vessels.

Dyspnoea from the heart. *S.*

Asthma from polypus of the heart. *S.*

Polypus orthopnoea. *S.*

Cardiac orthopnoea. *S.*

Anerysmatic dyspnoea. *S.*

Orthopnoea from aneurism. *S.*

Dyspnoea from straightness of the aorta. *S.*

2. Of a tumor of the abdomen.

Dyspnoea from phylconia. *S.*

Dyspnoea from gravid uterus. *S.*

Tympanitic dyspnoea. *S.*

Dyspnoea from the spleen. *S.*

Dyspnoea from the stomach. *S.*

Dyspnoea from gastrocele.

Orthopnoea from gastrocele. *S.*

3. Of various disorders.

Febricose asthma. *S.*
 Febricose orthopnoea. *S.*
 Peripneumonic orthopnoea. *S.*
 Pseudo-peripneumonic orthopnoea. *S.*
 Variolous orthopnoea. *S.*
 Scorbutic dyspnoea. *S.*
 Scorbutic orthopnoea. *S.*
 Orthopnoea from hydrothorax. *S.*
 Orthopnoea from empyema. *S.*
 Orthopnoea from vomica. *S.*
 Dyspnoea from vomica. *S.*
 Orthopnoea from hydrocephalus. *S.*
 Orthopnoea from worms. *S.*

G. LVII. PERTUSSIS.*

CHA. A contagious disorder; convulsive strangu-
 lating cough, reiterated with a sonorous inspira-
 tion; oftentimes vomiting.

Syn. Pertussis. *Sydenh.* Ed. Leid. *Huxham* Lond. Med. Obs.
 III. 27. 30. Roy. Soc. III. p. 268.
 Convulsive or dog cough. *Hoff.*
 Dog cough. *S. Sag.*
 Convulsive cough. *S. Sag.*
 Tussiculous quotidian remittent. *S.*

III. In the natural functions.

G. LVIII. PYROSIS.†

CHA. Burning pain of the epigastrium with a quan-
 tity of watery humor, for the most part insipid,
 some times acid, belched up.

Syn. Pyrosis. *S.* 200. *Sag.* 158.
 Soda. *L.* 47. *V.* 154.
 Water brash. *Scotch.*

The only true species.

Suecian pyrosis. *S.*
 Spitting cardialgia. *S. Macb.*

[* Hooping-Cough. *T.*]
 [† Water-Brash.]

The other species of Sauvages are symptomatics,

Common pyrosis. *S.*
 Pyrosis from conception. *S.*
 Bilious pyrosis. *S.*
 Pyrosis from Phlogosis. *S.*
 Ulcerous pyrosis. *S.*

G. LIX. CHOLIC.

CHA. Pain of of the abdomen, twisting particularly round the navel; vomiting; bound belly.

Syn. Collica. *S.* 203. *L.* 50. *V.* 160. *Sag.* 162. *Junk.*
 Spasmodic and flatulent cholic. *Hoff. Mach.*
 Rachialgia. *S.* 211. *Sag.* 168.
 Illius. *S.* 252. *V.* 162. *Sag.* 187. Illiaca. *L.* 185.
 Pain and Illiac spasm. *Hoff.*
 Illiac passion. *Junk.*

The idiopathic species are,

1. Cholic, with retraction of the umbilicus, and spasms of the abdominal muscles. (*Spasmodic Cholic.*)

Spasmodic cholic. *S.*
 Flatulent cholic. *S.*
 Windy illeus. *S.*
 Bilious cholic. *S.** Ed. Eff. III. 27.
 Pituitous cholic. *S.†*
 Ileus from the colon being stuffed with pituita. *S.*
 Indian illeus. *S.*

It varies in the symptoms superadded, hence,

- a. Cholic, with vomiting of the fæces, or of the things injected by the anus.

* As any violent vomiting often repeated, will for the most part bring up the bile, I conceive that the *cholic*, which physicians have called *bilicus*, from the vomiting of bile alone, is altogether *spasmodic*.

† Pituita, or phlegm, does not appear to collect in any part of the intestines unless when it is obstructed by spasm; and therefore I have placed here, the *pituitous cholic*, as well as *illeus from the colon being stuffed with pituita*.

Spasmodic illeus. *S.** Loud. Med. Obs. IV. 17. Ed. Phys.
 Eff. II. 27. 28.
 Ileus volvulus. *S.*

b. Cholic, with supervening inflammation.

Inflammatory illeus. *S.*
 Phlogistic cholic. *S.*

2. Cholic, preceded by a sense of weight, or of uneasiness in the abdomen, especially about the umbilicus; a cholic pain coming on, at first slight, not continued, and increased, particularly after eating; at length more grievous almost perpetual; with pain of the arms, and back going at length into a palsy. (*Cholic of the Piëts.*)

Rachialga of the Piëts. *S.†*
 Cholic of the Piëts. *Citefius* and succeeding authors. Med. Transf.
 I. 12, 13, 14, 15, 20. Ed. P. Eff. I. 22. *Chalmers.*
 Nervous cholic. *Macb.*

It varies with respect to the remote cause.

a. From a metallic poison.

Metallic rachialgia. *S.*
 Cholic of the Piëts. *Tronchin.* sp. or from a remote cause. 2d.

b. From acid ingesta.

Rachialgia of the Piëts. *S. Tronchin.*

c. From cold.

Rachialgia from the application of cold water. *Tronchin.*

* The Ileus appears to me to differ from the cholic in degree not at all in nature, therefore I have placed it here only as a variety. Many Physicians have thought that the Ileus was altogether inflammatory; but I have often seen a pain in the belly or the cholic, with vomiting of feces without inflammation. However, as an inflammation may sometimes be present; if it supervenes to the cholic, we shall have a phlogistic cholic, as Sauvages mentions; which should not change the nomenclature of the genus; and if the inflammation was present from beginning with the pain and vomiting, I would look upon the disorder to be an *enteritis*. In fine, I cannot allow that *Ileus* should in any way be a different genus from cholic.

† I cannot see why Rachialgia should be a different genus from cholic. For the essential symptoms of cholic are always present in both, and if any are superadded to either, these may constitute a different species not a different genus. Therefore as most of the modern physicians have done, I have accounted and recited what *Astruc* and *Sauvages* called rachialgia for a species of cholic.

d. From contusion of the back.

Traumatic rachialgia. *S.*

3. Cholic in men of costive habit, after a long costiveness. (*Stercoreous Cholic.*)

Stercoreous cholic. *S.*

Illeus from indurated fœces. *S.*

4. Cholic from ingesta of acrids. (*Accidental Cholic.*)

Accidental cholic. *S.*

Japonic cholic. *S.*

Illeus from poison. *S.*

Dry gold-coloured cholera from poison fungi. *S.*

5. Cholic of those newly born, from retained meconium. (*Meconial Cholic.*)

Meconial cholic. *S.*

6. Cholic, with a sense of stricture in some part of the intestines, and oftentimes of collected flatus, with some pain anterior to that stricture; which flatus, passing by little and little through that part, vanishes; the belly being slow, and at length passing only a few liquid fœces. (*Callous Cholic.*)

Illeus from a callous stricture of the colon. *S. Ed. Med. Eff. IV. 31.*

7. Cholic, with a fixed hardness in some part of the belly; calculi being before thrown out by the anus. (*Calculous Cholic.*)

Calculous cholic. *S. Ed. Med. Eff. I. 32. Ed. Phys. Eff. II. 26.*

Calculous Illeus. *S.*

These are symptomatic cholics.

Febricose cholic. *S.*

Febricose rachialgia. *S. Tronchin.*

Hysterical cholic. *S.*

Cholic of the gravid. *S.*

Verminose cholic. *S.*

Verminose illeus. *S.*

Japponic cholic. *S.*

Arthritic rachialgia. *S. Tronchin.*

Scorbutic rachialgia. *S.*

Hernious illeus. *S.*
 Enterocelic cholic. *S.*
 Ileus from compressed intestine. *S.*
 Schirrous cholic. *S.*
 Pancreatic cholic. *S.*
 Mesenteric cholic. *S.*
 Rachealgia from osteofarcosis. *S.*
 Plethoric cholic.
 a. Hemorrhoidal.
 b. Catamenial.

Throbbing cholic, *S.*
 Cholic of the imperforated. *S.*

G. LX. CHOLERA*.

CHA. Vomiting of a billious humour, frequent dejection of the same, at the same time; anxiety; gripes; spasms of the legs.

Syn. Cholera. *S.* 253. *L.* 186. *V.* 110. *Sag.* 188. *Hoff.*
 Choleric diarrhœa. *Junk.*

The idiopathic species are,

1. Cholera in hot weather, arising without an evident cause. (*Spontaneous cholera.*)

Spontaneous cholera. *S. Syd. Clegborn.*
 Indian cholera. *S.*

2. Cholera from acrid ingesta. (*Accidental cholera.*)

Crapulous cholera. *S.*
 Cholera from poisonous fossils. *S.*
 Cholera from animal poison. *S.*

These are symptomatic choleras,

Intermittent cholera. *S.*
 Inflammatory cholera. *S.*
 Arthritic cholera. *S.*
 Verminose cholera. *S.*

G. LXI. DIARRHŒA†.

CHA. Frequent stools, not a contagious disorder, no primary pyrexia.

P

[* Vomiting and purging of bile. *T.*]

[† *Lax. T.*]

Syn. Diarrhœa. *S.* 254. *L.* 187. *V.* 105. *Sag.* 189. *Junk.*
 Hepaterrhœa. *S.* 246.
 Cholericæ. *L.* 190.
 Coeliaca. *S.* 255. *L.* 187. *V.* 109. *Sag.* 199.
 Lienteria. *S.* 256. *L.* 188. *V.* 108. *Sag.* 191.
 Pituitaria. *V.* 111.
 Leucorrhœis. *V.* 112.
 Lambfma multiplex flux of the belly. *Amst.* 1756.

I. The idiopathic species are,

1. Diarrhœa, in which the fœces are discharged more liquid and in greater quantity than natural. (*Crapulous diarrhœa.*)

Stercoreous diarrhœa. *S.*
 Common diarrhœa. *S.*

2. Diarrhœa, in which yellow fœces are discharged in great quantity. (*Billious diarrhœa.*)

Billious diarrhœa. *S.*

3. Diarrhœa, either from acrid ingesta or from cold, especially applied to the feet, large quantities of mucous are discharged. (*Mucous diarrhœa.*)

Diarrhœa of suckling. *S.*
 Parisian Dyfentery *S.*
 Diarrhœa from over purging. *S.*
 Cathartic dyfentery. *S.*
 Pituitaria. *V.* 111.
 Leucorrhœis. *V.* 112.
 Pituitous diarrhœa. *S.*
 Mucous cœliaca. *S.*
 Serous diarrhœa. *S.*
 a. Urinous diarrhœa.

4. Diarrhœa, in which a milky humor, in appearance like chyle, is discharged. (*Cœliac diarrhœa.*)

Chylous coeliaca. *S.*
 Milky coeliaca. *S.*

5. Diarrhœa, in which the ingesta are quickly discharged, little changed. (*Lienteric diarrhœa.*)

Spontaneous lientery. *S.*

6. Diarrhœa, in which sero-sanguinous matter is discharged, without pain. (*Hepatirrhœal diarrhœa.*)

Intestinal hepatirrhœa. S.

II. Symptomatics.

Fibrile diarrhœa. S.

Febricose diarrhœa. S.

Intermittent hepatirrhœa. S.

Variolous diarrhœa. S.

Diarrhœa of the pleuritic. S.

Arthritic diarrhœa. S.

Colloquitive diarrhœa. S.

Choleric diarrhœa. S.

True hepatirrhœa. S.

Hepatirrhœa from wound. S.

Mesenteric hepatirrhœa. S.

Dysentery from a vomica of the mesentery. S.

Purulent diarrhœa. S.

Scorbutic hepatirrhœa. S.

Scorbutic dysentery. S.

Scorbutic lientery. S.

Lientery from an ulcer of the stomach. S.

Apthose lientery. S.

Secondary lientery. S.

Verminose diarrhœa. S.

Diarrhœa from dentition. S.

Chilous diarrhœa. S.

Fluid diarrhœa. S.

G. LXII. DIABETES.

CHAP. Immoderate quantity, chronic profusion of urine for the most part preternatural.

Syn. Diabetes. S. 263. L. 197. V. 115. Sag. 199. *Junk. Dobson.* Lond. Med. Obs. vol. V. a. 27. *Howe.*

Diarefis. V. 114.

The idiopathic species are,

I. Diabetes with urine of the odour, colour, and taste of honey. (*Mellited diabetes.*)

English diabetes. S. *Mead.* Lond. Med. Obs. III. 26. *Dobson. Myers.*

Febricose diabetes. *S. Sydenh.**

II. Diabetes, with limpid urine, not sweet.† (*In- sipid Diabets.*)

M. Lister. Med. Exer. II. on the Diabetes.

Legitimate diabetes. *S. Areteus.*

Diabetes from wine. *S. Eph. Germ.*

These are symptomatics.

Hysterical diabetes. *S. Sydenham.*

Arthritic diabetes. *S. Syden.*

Artificial diabetes. *S. Malphig.*

G. LXIII. H Y S T E R I A.†

CHA. Murmur of the belly; the sensation of a ball turning itself in the abdomen, ascending to the stomach and to the fauces, and there strangling; sleep; convulsions; copious profu-

* It may be enquired, whether the *febricose* diabetes ought to be referred to the mellited, or the insipid diabetis! and at the same time also (as Sydenham has said nothing about the taste of the urine in any diabetes,) whether the urine is sweet or insipid, in the hysterical or arthritic diabetes? To the latter question, I can answer from my own observation, that I know, the urine is by no means sweet in the arthritic diabetes, and that it is almost insipid. Therefore, I have referred the febricose diabetes of Sydenham, to the mellited diabetes; because, in a like diabetes of an old man, after a long fever, I have found the urine quite sweet.

† It is uncertain whether this species of diabetes is frequent. In all the cases which Willis saw, which were not a few, he always found the urine sweet; and frequent late observations, have generally proved the same. So that it is doubtful, whether any other idiopathic and permanent species can be allowed. But Lister affirms it, and I myself have among many, observed one case of *insipid*. Therefore I have consented to allow such a species, and have recited it; but I doubt very much whether it can be properly called legitimate, and also, whether the diabetes of *Areteus*, and many other authors, are of this kind. That no one of former times, or out of England, took notice of the urine's being sweet before Willis, is not very likely; and I should impute such silence to the loss or neglect of observations. I suspect that the observers, to whom cases of diabetes occurred, before that time, were either negligent, or men of no confidence; as many of them relate such incredible things about the drink passing altogether unchanged through the kidneys of diabetics. It seems strange, that Sydenham, so sagacious and diligent as he was, should mention nothing about the state of the urine; but as the writings of WILLIS were well known to Sydenham, which assert, that the urine is always sweet; I do not doubt but Sydenham would have pointed it out if he had found it otherways.

[† *Hysterics. T.*]

sion of limpid urine; the mind involuntarily fickle and mutable.*

Syn. *Hysterica*. *S.* 135. *L.* 126. *V.* 219. *Sag.* 242.

Hysteria evil. *Hoff.*

Hysteria affection. *Willis.* *Syd.* *Whytt.*

How far idiopathic hysteria may differ in specie, I cannot say, nor do I think Sauvages has rightly delivered them. For, the species recited by him, from nothing more than the remote causes, appear to me, to be varieties.

Thus, he has it,

A. From retention of the menses.

Chlorotic hysteria. *S. Raulin.*

B. From sanguineous menorrhagia.

Hysteria from menorrhagia. *S. Raulin.* *Syden.*

C. From serous menorrhagia or whites.

Hysteria from *Leucorrhœa*. *S. Raulin.*

D. From obstruction of the viscera.

Emphractic hysteria. *S. Raulin.*

E. From a fault of the stomach.

Stomachic hysteria. *S. Raulin.*

F. From excessive salacity.

Libidinous hysteria. *S.†*

These are manifestly symptomatic.

Vermineous hysteria. *S. Delii.*

Febricose hysteria. *S. Wedel.*

* Every person who is any way skilled in nosology and medicine, knows how difficult it is, always to distinguish accurately, between dyspepsy, hypochondriasis and hysteria. But it appears to me, that I have pointed out real genera, sufficiently different from each other. Whether I have done rightly or not, I leave to others to determine. I well know, that disorders that are relative to each other, are easily confounded; and I acknowledge that it would be very difficult for me to point out, in every case, by the nosological characters, which of them is to be looked upon as primary. Those who are to come after, I hope, will make this more clear.

† In reciting the species of hysteria, Sauvages appears to have followed RAULIN; depending rather upon subtle and fallacious theory than observation; and has not pointed out among the other species, that, which I think most perfect and frequent of all, viz. That which often arises from passion alone, in adult, sanguine, plethoric, strong women, who live high, and are pretty free from other disorders.

G. LXIV. HYDROPHOBIA.*

CHA. Dislike and horror of any drink, as causing a painful convulsion of the pharynx; in general from the bite of a mad animal.

Syn. IIydrophobia. S. 231. L. 86. V. 30. Sag. 343. Boerh. *Junk. Mead. DeFault. Sauvages differt. James. Dolby. Nugent. Choisl.*

Journal de Med. Lond. Med. Obs. & Enq. Vol. 3. Art. 34. Vol. 5, 19, 26. Lond. Med. Transf. Vol. 2, 5, 12, & 15. Ed. Med. Ess. Vol. 5. 51. *Heysham. Parry. Soc. Roy. I. Mem. p. 105, 146. Andry. Soc. Roy. II. Hist. p. 229, 230, 456. Hist. III. p. 167. Vaughan.*

The species are.

I. Hydrophobia, with desire of biting; from the bite of a mad animal. (*Rabiose Hydrophobia.*)

Common hydrophobia. S.

II. Hydraphobia, without madness or desire of biting. (*Simple hydrophobia.*)

Spontaneous hydrophobia. S. Ed. Med. Ess. I. 27.

Or. IV. Vefania †

[* Bite of a mad dog. T.]

[† Disorders of the intellectual functions. T.]

‡. I wish to institute here an order of vefania, that will be just the same as the ninth class of Vogel, titled *Paranoïæ*; but different from the classes of vefania in Sauvages and Sagar in this, that it will exclude the orders of *Hallucinationes* and *Morositates*; and likewise from the class of *Mntales* in Linneus, because it will leave out the orders of *Imaginarii* and *pathetici* of these authors. I wish to exclude hallucinationes as well as morositates, from the class of vefania because they do not in any manner agree either in causes or symptoms with those disorders properly called vefania. Who would wish to call *Syrigmus* or *Bulimia*, or any other morifitus, which does not depend upon the judgment, vefania? It really does sometimes happen that hallucinationes as well as morositates are joined with vefania, but at the same time there are other symptoms of vefania, which show these to be only symptoms of a more general affection. For these reasons I formerly referred the hallucinationes of Sauvages and the immaginarii of Linneus to local disorders; and now I think that the morositates of Sauvages and pathetici of Linneus, that were altogether omitted by us before, are also to be referred to local disorders.

CHA. The functions of judgment* injured; without pyrexia or coma.

Syn. Paronia. V. Cl. IX.

Dileria. S. Cl. VIII. Or. III. *Sig.* Cl. XI. Or. III.

Ideales. L. Cl. V. Or. I.

G. LXV. AMENTIA.†

CHA. Imbecility of judgment, by which men either do not perceive the relation of things or forget them.

Syn. Amentia. S. 233. V. 337. *Sag.* 346.

Morosis. L. 106.

Stupiditas, morosis, fatuitas. V. 336.

Amnesia†. S. 237. *Sag.* 347.

Oblivia. L. 107. V. 338.

Debility of memory. *Funk.*

The species are,

I. Amentia continuing from nativity. (*Congenital amentia.*)

Morose amentia. S.

Microcephalic amentia. S.

II. Amentia from diminished perception and memory, when oppressed with age. (*Senile amentia.*)

Senile amentia. S.

Senile amentia. S.

III. Amentia from evident external causes, coming on men of a sound mind. (*Acquired amentia.*)

* In a former edition of our nosology, I have only mentioned *functions*, but not so properly; for false perception or *hallucinatio* and erroneous appetite or *morositas* in some manner pertain to the functions of the mind; but as I wish to exclude both from this class, it became necessary to change the character and say, the functions of judgment.

[+ *Fatuity. T.*]

† I have referred amnesia with amentia to one genus, because they are for the most part conjoined as well as because they in general arise from the same cause; and when amnesia proceeds on, it always turns to amentia.

Febrilequous amnesia. *S.*
 Amentia from a quartan. *S.*
 Cephalalgic amnesia. *S.*
 Plethoric amnesia. *S.*
 Rachealgic amentia. *S.*
 Amnesia from venery. *S.*
 Amnesia from passion. *S.*
 Amentia from poisons. *S.*
 Amnesia from drunkenness. *S.*
 Amentia from a blow. *S.*
 Traumatic amnesia. *S.*

The following species of Sauvages ought not to be recited in a methodical nosology, for the internal causes from which the characters are taken, cannot be distinguished by the external symptoms.

Serous amentia. *S.*
 Amentia from tumor. *S.*
 Amentia from hydatides. *S.*
 Amentia from dryness of the brain. *S.*
 Calculous amentia. *S.*

G. LXVI. MELANCHOLIA.

CHA. Partial insanity,* without dyspepsia.†

Syn. Melancholia. *S.* 234. *L.* 71. *V.* 332. *Sag.* 347. *Boerh.*
Junk.
 Dæmonomania. *S.* 236. *Sag.* 348.
 Dæmonia. *L.* 69.
 Vefania. *L.* 70.
 Panophobia. *L.* 75.
 Athymia. *V.* 329.
 Melancholic delirium. *Hoff.*
 Erotomania. *L.* 82.
 Nostalgia. *S.* 226. *L.* 83. *Sag.* 338. *Junk.*

* We say that an insanity is present whenever the mind conceives a relation of things that is altogether false, so that passions or actions are excited that are contrary to the reason of the person.

† Hypochondriasis and melancholia cannot always be distinguished from each other. But if they can at any time it is to be done, in my opinion, by no other symptom than by dyspepsia being always present in hypochondriasis, oftentimes absent in melancholia.

Nervous melancholia. *Lorry.*

It varies according to the variety of things, about which the man is insane. Thus,

1. With false conception about the dangerous state of his body from slight causes; or about the sad, fearful state of his affairs.

Common melancholia. *S.*

Complaining melancholia. *S.*

Fearful panophobia.

2. With false conception about the agreeable state of his affairs.

Silly melancholia. *S.*

Enthusiastic melancholia. *S.*

Dancing melancholia. *S.*

3. With vehement love, without satyriasis or nymphomania.

Amatorial melancholia. *S.*

Erotomania. *L. 82.*

4. With a superstitious fear of future circumstances.

Religious melancholia. *S.*

5. With aversion to motion, and all the duties of life.

Lazy melancholia. *S.*

6. With inquietude, and impatience of any state.

Wandering melancholia. *S.*

7. With weariness of life.

English melancholia.* *S.*

Fearful melancholia. *S.*

- 8 With false conception about the nature of his species.

Zoantropic melancholia. *S.*

a. In which the person believes himself to be a cat.

Q

* Perhaps a weariness of life among the English, does not always depend upon a disease.

Hippantropic melancholia. *S.*

b. In which the person believes himself to become a horse. *S.*
Melancholia of the Scythians. *S.*

I think that there is no true dæmomania, and* in my opinion, the species under this title by Sauvages are, either

1. Species of melancholia or mania, as

Fanatic dæmomania. *S.*

Indian dæmomania. *S.*

Or 2. Disorders falsely attributed to the power of of dæmons, by the bye-standers; as,

Dæmomania from worms. *S.*

Polonic dæmomania. *S.*

Dæmomania from cardiognus. *S.*

Or 3. Disorders altogether feigned; as

Dæmomania of the forcereffes. *S.*

Vampirismic dæmomania. *S.*

c. The *Vampiri*, were a sort of legerdemains, who dealt with dead bodies. *S.*

Dissembled dæmomania. *S.*

Or 4. Disorders partly true, as No. 2; partly dissembled, as those recited in No. 3; as,

Hysterie Dæmomania. *S.*

G. LXVII.

M A N I A.†

CHA. Universal insanity.

Syn. Mania. *S.* 235. *L.* 68. *V.* 331. *Sag.* 349. *Boerb.* *Junk Beattie.*

Paraphrosyne. *L.* 66.

Amentia. *L.* 67.

Maniac delirium. *Hoff.*

* Because very few believe the Devil to have such power over our bodies or minds at this day.

[† *Madness.* *T.*]

1. Mania, altogether from passion of the mind.
(*Mental Mania.*)

Mania from passion. *S.* Examples from melancholy, are to be found in *Preysinger*; from fear, in *Locher*; from love, in *Eph. Nat. Cur. Dec. II. A. X. Obs. 126.* From anger, in *Hoffman.*

2. Mania, from an evident fault of the body.
(*Corporeal Mania.*)

It varies according to the variety of the fault of the body; hence,

Metastatic mania. *S.*

from an ulcer dried up. *A. Lufit.*

from a plica cut off. *Hoff. Eph. N. Cur.*

from an herpes repressed. *Locher.*

from retained menses. *Schenck.*

from retained semen. *Ibid.*

from repressed scabies. *Lorry.*

from pregnancy. *Lorry.*

from too small a flow of milk and lochia. *Puzos.*

Lactéal mania. *S.*

Hysteralgic mania. *S.*

Mania from hemicrania. *S.*

Mania from poisons. *S.*

Phrenitis of the exhausted. *S.*

3. Mania not preceded by any passion of the mind or evident fault of the body. (*Obscure Mania.*)

Common mania. *S.*

Apyrexial mania. *S.*

Periodical mania. *S.*

The symptomatic species of mania are,

PARAPHROSYNE.* *S. 232. Sag. 345.*

1. Paraphrosyne from poisons.

Drunken paraphrosyne. *S.*

Paraphrosyne from datura. *S.*

Paraphrosyne from opium. *S.*

Paraphrosyne from conium. *S.*

Magic paraphrosyne. *S.*

* Flying delirium, from poison, or depending on some other disorder. *S.*

2. Paraphrosyne from passion. S.

Hysterical paraphrosyne. S.

3. Febrile paraphrosyne.

Delirium. L. 65. V. 330.

Febricose paraphrosyne. S.

Critical paraphrosyne S.

Paraphrosyne of hot places. S.

Paraphrosyne of the puerperal.

G. LXVIII. ONIERODYNIA.*

CHA. Too vehement, or a troublesome imagination during sleep.

Syn. Somnium. V. 339.

Somnambulismus. S. 221. L. 77. Sag. 333.

Hypnobatafis. V. 340.

Noctambulatio. Junk.

Ephialtes. S. 138. L. 163. Sag. 245.

Incubus. V. 211. Junk.

1. Oneirodynia exciting to walk, and various motions. (*Active Oneirodynia.*)

Common somnambulismus. S.

Cataleptic somnambulismus. S.

2. Oneirodynia from the sense of some weight pressing on, and particularly compressing the breast. (*Oppressive Oneirodynia.*)

Plethoric ephialtes. S.

Stomachic ephialtes. S.

Hypochondriac ephialtes. S.

Tertian ephialtes. S.

Verminose ephialtes. S.

Ephialtes from hydrocephalus.†

[* *Night-Mare. T.*]

† As hydrocephalus cannot always be known by external symptoms, this species is not so properly recited; but I have put it down for this reason, because the ephialtes of those who labour under an anasarca of the thighs and hydrothorax or ascites, at the same time, may in some measure be referred to hydrocephalus.

Cl. III. Cachexies.

CHA. A depraved habit of the whole, or great part of the body; without a primary pyrexia, or nervous disorder.

Syn. Cachexia. *S.* Cl. X. *V.* Cl. VIII. *Sag.* Cl. III.
Deformes. *L.* Cl. X.

OR. I. Leanneffes. (*Marcores.*)

CHA. Macies of the whole body.

Syn. Macies. *S.* Cl. X. Or. I. *Sag.* Cl. III. Or. I.
Emaciantes. *L.* Cl. X. Or. I.

G. LXIX. T A B E S.

CHA. Decay; asthenia; hectic pyrexia.

Syn. Tabes. *S.* 275. *L.* 209. *V.* 309. *Sag.* 100.

The species are,

1. Tabes from an external or internal ulcer, or from a vomica. (*Purulent Tabes.*)

Tabes from vomica. *S.*

Ulcerous Tabes. *S.*

Apostematous tabes. *S.*

It varies in its seat; hence,

Renal tabes. *S.*

Hepatic tabes. *S.*

Tabes from the stomach. *S.*

Tabes from the pericardium. *S.*

Catarrhal* tabes. *S.*

2. Tabes in schrophulous bodies. (*Schrophulous Tabes.*)

* If a tabes takes place, in consequence of a catarrh of long standing, and is attended with hectic fever, I don't hesitate to recite such an one under the purulent species.

Glandular tabes. *S.*
 Mesenteric tabes. *S.*
 Mesenteric schrophula. *S.*
 Infantile atrophica. *S.*
 Ricketty atrophica. *S.*
 Rachialgic tabes. *S.*

3. Tabes, from poison taken into the body. (*Venenous Tabes.*)

'Tabes from poison. *S.*

Febrile tabes. *S.* pertains either to the purulent species, or to the genus of atrophica.

G. LXX. A T R O P H I A.

CHA. Decay and asthenia; without hectic* pyrexia.

Syn. Atrophica. *S.* 277. *L.* 210. *V.* 308. *Sag.* 102. *Junk.*
 Marasmus. *L.* 211.

The species are.

1. Atrophica from excessive evacuation. (*Atrophica of the exhausted.*)

Atrophica from ptyalism. *S.*
 Atrophica from vomiting. *S.*
 Atrophica from lax. *S.*
 'Tabes of nurses. *S.*
 Atrophica of nurses. *S.*
 Atrophica from leuconthoca. *S.*
 Dorsal tabes.† *S.*
 Sweating tabes. *S.*

'Tabes from evacuation of blood. *S.* Want of blood. *Lieutaud.*

2. Atrophica from deficient nourishment. (*Atrophica of the Starved.*)

Atrophica of sucklings. *S.*

3. Atrophica from corrupted nourishment. (*Cachectic atrophica.*)

* Perhaps *atrophica* is never without a pyrexia, at least without a pulse more frequent than usual; but the absence of a *hectic* pyrexia will always distinguish *atrophica* from tabes.

† I am doubtful what *dorsal atrophica* belongs to *atrophica* of the exhausted, or *atrophica* of the debilitated; but I had rather refer it to the former.

Scorbutic atrophia. S.

Syphilitic tabes. S.

Tabes from dropfy. S.

4. Atrophia from the function of nutrition being depraved, preceded by no evacuation, or excessive evacuation, or bad nourishment. (*Atrophia of the Debilitated.*)

Nervous atrophia. S.

Lateral atrophia. S.

Senile atrophia. S.

OR. II. Swellings. (*Intumescentiæ.*

CHA. The whole, or a great part of the body swelling outwards.

Syn. Intumescentiæ S. Cl. X. Or. II. *Sag.* Cl. III. Or. II.

Tumidosi. L. Cl. X. Or. II.

SECTION I. A D I P O S E.

G. LXXI. P O L Y S A R C I A.*

CHA. Troublesome pinguidinose swelling of the body.

Polyfarcia. S. 279. L. 213. V. 540. *Sag.* 106.

Steatites. V. 390.

The only species.

Adipose polyfarcia. S. Lond. Med. Obs. III. 9. Vol. 21, 22.
Med. Transact. II. 18.

SECTION II. F L A T U L E N T.

G. LXXII. P N E U M A T O S I S

CHA. A tense, elastic swelling of the body, crackling under pressure of the hand.

Syn. Pneumatosis. S. 280. V. 391. *Sag.* 107.

Emphysema. S. 13. L. 288. V. 392.

[* *Excessive Fatness.* T.]

Leucophlegmatic. *L.* 214.

Combustus.

The species are.

1. Pneumatosis without a manifest cause. (*Spontaneous pneumatosis*.)

Spontaneous emphysema. *S.*

Febrile pneumatosis. *S.* Some species in *Lon. Med. Obs.* VI. 19.

2. Pneumatosis from a wound of the thorax. (*Traumatic pneumatosis*.)

Pneumatosis from a wound. *S.* *Lond. Med. Obs.* II. 2. III.

4. 35. 36. *Cheston*.

3. Febrile pneumatosis. *S.* Some species.

3. Pneumatosis, from a poison taken into the body, or applied to it. (*Venenous Pneumatosis*.)

Pneumatosis from poison. *S.*

4. Pneumatosis with hysteria. (*Hysterical Pneumatosis*.)

Hysterical Pneumatosis. *S.*

G. LXXIII. T Y M P A N I T E S.*

CHA. A tense, elastic, sonorous swelling of the abdomen; bound belly; leanness of other parts.

Syn. Tympanities. *S.* 291, *L.* 219. *V.* 316. *Sag.* 118. *Boer.* *Junk.*

Tympanitic affection. *Hoff.*

Meteorismus. *S.* 292.

The species are.

1. Tympanities, with a tumour of the belly; often unequal; and with frequent rejection of air; alleviating the tension and pain.

Intestinal tympanities. *S.* *Ed. Med. Ess.* I. 31.

Entero-phyloid tympanities. *S.*

Vermiforme tympanities. *S.*

Spasmodic tympanities. *S.*

Meteorismus of the stomach. *S.*

[* *Tympany* *T.*]

Meteorismus of the abdomen. *S.*

Hysterical meteorismus. *S.*

Meteorismus from *manzanilla*.*

2. Tympanities, with a more evident resounding of the belly; a more equal tumour; and an emission of flatus more seldom, and less alleviating. (*Abdominal Tympanities.*)

Abdominal tympanities. *S.*

Ascitic tympanities. *S.*

Flatulent-peritoneal ascites. *S.*

Stewartian tympanities. *S.*

G. LXXIV. PHYSOMETRA.†

CHA. A slight, elastic tumor in the epigastrium, resembling the figure and situation of the womb.

Syn. Physometra. *S.* 290. *Sag.* 117.

Hysterophyse. *V.* 317.

The species are.

Dry physometra. *S.*

Dry tympanities of the uterus. *Astruc.*

Humid physometra. *S.*

Humid tympanities of the uterus. *Astruc.*

SECTION III. WATERY, or DROPSIES.

G. LXXV. ANASARCA.‡

CHA. A soft inelastic swelling of the whole, or part of the body.

Syn. Anasarca. *S.* 281. *L.* 215. *V.* 313. *Sag.* 108. *Boerh.*
Hoff. *Junk.* *Monro.* *Milman.*

Phlegmatia. *S.* 282.

Watery angina. *Boerh.*

The species are.

R

* A poison apple.

[† Tympany of the Womb. *T.*]

[‡ Dropsy. *T.*]

1. Anasarca from retained serum, on account of usual evacuations being suppressed; or from increased serum, by taking in too much water. (*Serous anasarca.*)

Metastatic anasarca. S.

a. Periodical anasarca.

b. Anasarca from damp.

Lactéal phlegmasia. S.

Phlegmasia from metastasis of the menses. S.

Urinose anasarca. S.

Anasarca of water-drinkers. S.

2. Anasarca from compression of the veins. (*Obstructed anasarca.*)

Anasarca of the gravid. S.

Phlegmasia of the gravid. S.

Crural phlegmasia. S.

Lowerian angina. S.

Oedematose angina. Boerh.

3. Anasarca, coming on after exanthema, and especially after erysipelas. (*Exanthematic Anasarca.*)

Exanthematic anasarca. S.

Exanthematic phlegmasia. S.

Ulcerose phlegmasia. S.

Malabaric phlegmasia. S.

Elephantine phlegmasia. S.

American phlegmasia. S.

4. Anasarca from tenuity of the blood, produced by hæmorrhagy. (*Impoverished Anasarca.*)

Anasarca from a flux. S.

5. Anasarca in those debilitated by long disorders; or by other causes. (*Anasarca of the debilitated.*)

Common phlegmasia. S.

Anasarca from fevers. S.

Hysterical anasarca. S.

Hysterical phlegmasia. S.

Rachialgic anasarca. S.

Delic anasarca. S.

The purulent anasarca. S. can scarce be referred to anasarca.

G. LXXVI. HYDROCEPHALUS.*

CHA. A soft inelastic swelling of the head; the futures of the skull being open.

Syn. Hydrocephalus. S. 285. L. 216. *Doerb.*

Hydrocephalum. V. 384.

The only species.

Exterior hydrocephalus. S.† Lond. Med. Obs. V. 13. Med. Transf. II. 18. Ed. Med. Ess. III. 22.

G. LXXVII. HYDRORACHITIS.‡

CHA. A soft, small tumour over the vertebræ of the loins; the vertebræ gaping.

Syn. Hydrorachitis. S. 287. *Morg.* XII. 9. and following.

Spinola. L. 289.

Spina bifida. V. 386.

G. LXXVIII. HYDROTHORAX.§

CHA. Dyspnoea; paleness of the face; oedema of the feet; scarcity of urine; difficulty in laying; sudden and spontaneous starting from sleep, with palpitation; water fluctuating in the breast.

Syn. Hydrothorax. S. 150. V. 311. *Boerb.*

The species are.

Common hydrothorax. S.

Hydrothorax following fever. S.

Hydrothorax from scabies. S.

The following are not so properly recited; as neither the nature of the liquid contained within, nor the source, nor the situation of it can be distinguished by external symptoms.

[* *Dropsy of the Head.* T.]

+ I have referred internal hydrocephalus (formerly recited here,) to apoplexy, under the name of hydrocephalic apoplexy.

[† *Dropsy of the Spine.* T.]

[§ *Dropsy of the Breast.* T.]

Chylous hydrothorax. *S. Willis.*

Hydatidous hydrothorax. *S. Morgay. XVI. 33.*

Hydrothorax of the mediastinum. *S.*

Hydrothorax of the pleura. *S. Hoff. Bergeron.*

Hydrothorax of the pericardium. *S. Morg. XVI. 34, 36. Senac. Ed. Med. Ess. V. 56, 58, 59.*

Sauvages has improperly recited in this place,
Hydrothorax from the omentum. *n.*

G. LXXIX. A S C I T E S.*

CHA. A tense swelling of the belly, scarce elastic,
but fluctuating.

Syn. Ascites. *S. 288. L. 217. V. 314. Sag. 115 Boer. Hoff. Junk. D. Monro. Med. Transf. II. 17. Milman.*

The species are.

1. Ascites, with an equal tumour of the whole abdomen, and with a very evident fluctuation.
(*Abdominal Ascites.*)

More common ascites. *S.*

It varies with respect to its cause.

A. From obstruction of the viscera.

Ascites from obstruction. *S.*

Ascites from the liver. *S.*

Ascites from the spleen. *S.*

Schrophulous ascites. *S.*

Artificial ascites. *S.*

B. From debility.

Ascites from exanthemata. *S.*

Arthritic ascites. *S.*

Febrile ascites. *S.*

Ascites from a quartan. *Werthorff.*

Scorbutic ascites. *S.*

C. From the tenuity of the blood.

Ascites from fluxes of blood. *S.*

It also varies with respect to the liquid effused.

[* *Dropfy of the Belly. T.*]

Purulent ascites. *S.**

Urinous ascites. *S.*

Chylous ascites. *S.*

Oleous ascites. *S.*

2. Ascites, with a partial tumour of the abdomen, (at least in the beginning,) and a less evident fluctuation. (*Encysted ascites.*)

Ascites from the ovaria. *S.*

Ascites of an ovarium. *S.*

a. Encysted ascites *S.*

Hydrometra of an ovarium. *S.*

Bloody ascites. *S.* Ed. Med. Ess. V. 63.

Ascites of the stomach. *S.*

Omental ascites. *S.*

Intercutal ascites. *S.*

Sanguineo-intercutal ascites. *S.*

Sanguineo-peritoneal ascites. *S.*

Purulento-peritoneal ascites. *S.*

G. LXXX. HYDROMETRA.†

CHΛ. A gradual increasing tumour of the hypogastrium in women, resembling the figure of the uterus, yielding to pressure, or fluctuating; without ischury and pregnancy.

Syn. Hydrometra. *S.* 289. *Sag.* 116. *Boerh.*

Species can scarce be given, that are distinguishable by external symptoms; but the following are recited from Sauvages.

Ascitic hydrometra. *S.*

Hydrometra of the gravid. *S.*

Hydatic hydrometra. *S.*

Uterine ascites. *S.*

Sanguineous hydrometra. *S.*

Sanguineo-uterine hydrometra. *S.*

Puriform hydrometra. *S.*

* The same is to be remarked of this and many other species recited, as in p 279.
[† *Dropfy of the Womb. T.*]

G. LXXXI. H Y D R O C E L E.*

CHA. A tumour of the scrotum, not painful; increasing by degrees; soft, fluctuating, pellucid.

Syn. Ofcheocele. *S.* 41. *V.* 388.

Ofcheophyma. *Sag.* 44.

Dropsy of the scrotum. *V.* 389.

Dropsy of the testes. *Boerb.*

The species are.

Watery ofcheocele. *S. Monro*, in the *Ed. Med. Eff. V. A.* 21.

Sharp. Douglass. Pott. Le Dran. Bertrand.

Hydatidous ofcheocele. *S.*

Malabaric ofcheocele. *S. Kempfer.*

SECTION. IV. S O L I D.

G. LXXXII. P H Y S C O N I A.

CHA. A tumour, chiefly occupying some part of the abdomen; increasing by little and little; neither sonorous nor fluctuating.

Syn. Physconia. *S.* 283. *V.* 325. *S.* 110.

Hypofarca. *L.* 218.

The species are. ‡.

Hepatic physconia. *S.*

Cusson. Bonet. Verduc.

a. Schirrous. *Segerus.*

b. Calculous. *Bonet.*

c. Hydatidous. *Winker.*

Splenic physconia. *S.*

a. Emphractic. *Haller. Tulp.*

b. Schirrhous. *Bonet.*

[* Dropsy of the Scrotum. *T.*]

‡ The following species are by no means recited according to the rule of methodical nosology; but it would be difficult to point out the species of physconia more accurately; at least, it requires more time than I have to spare. In the interim, I chuse to repeat here, the work of the learned Cusson; a work of the greatest use in pathology.

Renal physconia. S.

*Bonet.*a. Calculous. *Plater. River.*b. Sarcomatic-cystic. *Haller.*

Uterine physconia, S.

Bonet.

Physconia from the ovarium. S.

Monro. Ed. Med. Eff. VI. Ar. 74. Obs. I.

Mesenteric physconia. S.

a. Hydatidous. *Greg. Horst. Tulp.*b. Strumous. *Bonet. Amb. Parre. Scultet.*c. Schirrous. *Marc. Donat. Claudin. Trincavell. Riolan.*
*Morg. Ep. 39. N. 2.*d. Sarcomatic. *Bonet.*e. Steatomatous. *Barth. Cabrol. Tulp. J. Lechellius. Hierne.*f. Fungus. *Bonet.*

Intestinal physconia. S.

a. Concreto-glomerate. *Morg.*b. Sarcomatic. *Fontan.*

Omental physconia. S.

Frid. Reebman.

Polysplachnal physconia. S.

a. Schirrhodeal. *Fab. Hildan.*b. Schirrhodeal and Sarcomatic. *Huldenreich.*c. Schirrhodeal and Adipose. *T. Bartholin.*d. Hydatidose. *Volch. Coiter. Maur. Cordaei. Hippoc.*e. Hydatidose and Schirrhodeal. *Haller.*

Visceral physconia. S.

Bonet. Hippocrat. Marc. Donat. Schenkus. Salmuth. Bonst.
Bianch.

External lupial physconia. S.

Graham.

External schirrhodeal physconia. S.

Ger. Blas.

External hydatidous physconia. S.

Donet. Aebotzius. Solemand. Riverius.

Physconia from subcutaneous fat. S.

a. Simple. *Lieutaud. J. Mich. Febr.*

b. Syphilitic. *Fizes.*

Physconia from excrescence. S.

G. LXXXIII. R A C H I T I S.*

CHA. Large head; chiefly swelling anteriorly; swollen knees; depressed ribs; swelled abdomen; the other parts pining away.

Syn. Rachitis. S. 294. L. 212. V 312. Sag. 120. Boer. Hoff. Zevianus.

It varies.

1. Simple, without any other disorder.

Knotty rickets. S.

Britannic rickets.† S. *Gliffon.*

2. Joined with other disorders.

Strumous rickets. S.

Polonic rickets. S.

Elephantine rickets. S.

Neither the *Calmuc Rickets*. S. nor the rickets from castration. S. can be looked upon as a disorder.

OR. III. Depravations. (*Impetigines.*)

CHA. Cachexy, deforming the skin, and external parts of the body particularly.

Syn. Impetigines. S. Cl. X. Or. V. Sag. Cl. III. Or. V.

[* *Rickets. T.*]

† Nodose rickets and Britannic rickets, are improperly recited as two disorders, since they differ no other way, than that one is incipient, the other confirmed.

G. LXXXIV. SCROPHULA.*

CHA. Tumours of the conglobate glands, especially in the neck; the upper lip and *columna* of the nose swelled; florid face; thin skin; swelled abdomen.

Syn. Scrophula. S. 285. V. 367. Sag. 121.

Struma. L. 284.

The species are.

1. Simple, external, permanent scrophula. (*Common Scrophula.*)

Common scrophula. S.

2. Internal simple scrophula, with paleness of the face, loss of appetite, tumour of the abdomen, and unusual foetor of the foeces. (*Mesenteric Scrophula.*)

Mesenteric scrophula. S.

3. The most simple scrophula, and only about the neck, for the most part proceeding from an absorption from ulcers of the head. (*Flying Scrophula.*)

Flying scrophula. S.

4. Scrophula joined with the yaws. (*American Scrophula.*)

American scrophula. S.

It appears to me, that neither *periodical* scrophula. S. nor *Molucca* scrophula. S. belong to the genus of SCROPHULA.

G. LXXXV. SYPHILIS.†

CHA. A contagious disorder, after impure venery, and a disorder of the genitals; ulcers of the tonsils; of the skin, especially at the margin of the

S

[* *King's Evil.* T.]

[† *Pox.* T.]

hair; corymbose papulæ, going into crusts and crusty ulcers; pains of the bones; exostoses.

Syn. Syphilis. *S.* 300. *L.* 6. *V.* 319. *Sag.* 126.

Lues venerea. *Boerh.* *Hoff.* *Junk.* *Astruc.*

The only species.

Venereal syphilis. *S.*

The *Polonic* syphilis. *S.* by no means belongs to this genus, and we are not sufficiently acquainted with *Indian* syphilis. *S.* to put it down as a different species.

G. LXXXVI. S C O R B U T U S.*

CHÆ. Asthenia; bleeding of the mouth; spots of different colours in the skin, for the most part livid, especially at the roots of the hair; in a cold country; after a putrescent salted diet, made up of animals; recent vegetables being at the same time deficient.

Syn. Scorbutus. *S.* 391. *L.* 223. *V.* 318. *Sag.* *Boerh.* *Hoff.* *Junk.* *Lind.* *Hulme.* *Roupe.* *Med. Transf.* II. 18. 21 *Milman.* *Ferris.*

It varies in degree.

- a. Incipient scurvy.
- b. Increasing scurvy.
- c. Inveterate scurvy.

It also varies in symptoms.

- d. Livid scurvy. *Nitzsch,*
- e. Petechial scurvy. *ib.*
- f. Pallid scurvy. *ib.*
- g. Red scurvy. *ib.*
- h. Warm scurvy. *ib.*

[* Scurvy. *T.*]

G. LXXXVII. ELEPHANTIASIS.*

CHA. A contagious disorder; thick, wrinkled, rough, unctious skin, destitute of hairs; insensibility of the extremities; the face deformed with lumps; the voice hoarse and nasal.

Syn. Elephantiasis. *S.* 302. *V.* 321. *Sag.* 128.

Elephantia of the Arabians. *V.* 322.

The varieties are.

Oriental elephantiasis. *n.*

Legitimate elephantiasis. *S.* Lond. Med. Obs. I. Ar. 19. Soc. Roy. Mem.

Lion-like elephantiasis. *S.*

Tyrian elephantiasis. *S.*

Alopecian elephantiasis. *S.*

Syphilitic elephantiasis. *S.*

Javanees elephantiasis. *S.*

Indian elephantiasis. *S.*†

G. LXXXVIII. LEPROA.‡

CHA. The skin rough; with white, furfuraceous, chopped eschars; sometimes humid beneath, itching.

Syn. Leprosy. *S.* 303. *L.* 262. *Sag.* 122.

Leprosy of the Greeks. *V.* 320.

The varieties are.

Leprosy of the Greeks. *S.*

Indian leprosy. *S.*

Scaly leprosy. *S.*

Indian leprosy. *S.*

Austrian leprosy. *S.*

Hepatic leprosy. *S.*

Deadly-disorder. leprosy. *S.*

[* *Arabian Leprosy. T.*]

+ I could not dare to say any more upon *Elephantiasis*, *Leprosy*, *Framboesia* and *Trichoma*, as they are disorders which I have never seen.

[‡ *Grecian Leprosy. T.*]

G. LXXXIX. FRAMBOESIA.*

CHA. Resemblances of mushrooms, mulberry or raspberry fruit, springing up in various parts of the skin.

Syn. Framboesia. S. 229. Sag. 125.

The varieties are.

Guinea framboesia. S. Ed. Eff. Vol. VI. Art. 71.

American framboesia. S.

G. XC. TRICHOMA.

CHA. A contagious disorder; the hair thicker than common; twisted into knots, and inextricable chords.

Syn. Trichoma. S. 311. Sag. 137.

Phoc. L. 313.

Plica, or Rhopalosis. V. 323.

The species are.

Knotted Trichoma. S.

Villose trichoma. S.

G. XCI. ICTERUS.†

CHA. Yellowness of the skin and eyes; the fœces whitish; the urine obscurely red; staining what is put into it of a clay colour.

Syn. Icterus. L. 224. V. 306. Boerb. Junk.

Aurigo. S. 306. Sag. 132.

Icteric cachexy. Hoff.

The idiopathic species are.

1. Icterus, with acute pain in the epigastric region, increased after eating, and with a dejection of bilious concretions. (*Calculous Icterus.*)

Calculous aurigo. S. Ed. Med. Eff. I. 33. II. 28, 29. Med. Transf. II. 10.

[* *The Yaws. T.*]

[+ *Jaundice. T.*]

2. Icterus without pain, after spasmodic disorders, and passion of the mind. (*Spasmodic Icterus.*)

Hysterical aurigo. S. some species are recited by Sauvages, under the title of

Aurigos from poisons.

3. Icterus, without pain, after disorders of the liver. (*Hepatic Icterus.*)

Hepatic aurigo. S.

Aurigo from obstruction. S.

Purulent aurigo. S.

4. Icterus, coming on at the time of pregnancy, and going off after delivery. (*Icterus of the Gravid.* V. Swieten. Ap. 950.)

Plethoric aurigo. S.

5. Icterus, arising in children, not long after birth. (*Icterus of Infants.*)

Aurigo of the newly born. S.

The following, although properly called icterus* are symptomatics.

Febrile aurigo. S.

Febricose aurigo. S.

Accidental aurigo. S.

Typhoid aurigo. S.

Rachialgic aurigo.

Aurigo from poisons. S.

Indian aurigo. S. or the natural colour of some nations, cannot be called a disorder.

* A yellowness of the skin may arise either from bile not being secreted as usual, but received by the blood vessels and thence effused under the skin; or from the serum of the blood (which is often yellow) effused under the skin as in *echymosis*; in some cases physicians are uncertain from which the colour proceeds; but we think that the distinction is to be made, as far as it can by this, that only the former is the cause of a genuine Icterus, the latter of a different disorder.

Cl. IV. Local Disorders.*

CHA. An affection of a part, not of the whole body.

Syn. Vitia.† S. Cl. I. L. Cl. XI. V. Cl. X. Sag. Cl. I.

Plagæ. S. Cl. I. Or. VII. Sag. Cl. II.

Organic disorders of authors.

OR. I. Dyæsthesiæ.

CHA. Sense depraved or destroyed, from an injury of the external organs.‡

Syn. Dyæsthesiæ. S. Cl. V. Or. I. Sag. Cl. IX. Or. I.

Hallucinationes. S. Cl. VIII. Or. I. Sag. Cl. XIII. Or. I.

Privativi. L. Cl. VI. Or. III.

G. XCII. C A L I G O.

CHA. Sight diminished; or altogether abolished; occasioned by an opaque obstacle between the object and the retina, adhering to the eye itself, or to the palpebræ.

Syn. Caligo. S. 153. V. 288. Sag. 259.

Cataracta. L. 109.

The species are.

1. Caligo, from an opaque spot behind the pupil.
(*Caligo of the Lens.*)

* Perhaps it may sometimes be doubtful, whether a disorder should be referred to universal or to local disorders, but with respect to most of them, it is sufficiently obvious, to which they belong; and from the institution of this class of *local disorders* we maintain that most disorders may be more properly and easily arranged than in any other system of nosology.

† I have here mentioned *vitia* as comprehended under the class of *local disorders* but this class comprehends many more disorders, so that the word *vitia* cannot be looked upon as a synonyma of this class, and the same may be said of *plagæ*. S.

‡ I fear that I may have recited some species in the following pages which may not altogether answer to the character of this order, scilt. *dysæsthesiæ* which does not depend upon any injury of the external organs. I have indeed recited a few species of this kind, and I did it because I was unwilling to separate connected species such as would be looked for in this place

Cataract.* S. 152. L. 109. V. 239. Sag. 26.

The species with Sauvages, are either true or spurious.

The true varieties are.

True cataract. S.

Glaucoma of *Woolhouse*.

Anti-glaucoma cataract. S.

Glaucoma cataract. S.

Glaucoma. *Ma. Jan. & St. Ives*.

The spurious varieties are.

Membranaceous cataract. S.

Secondary cataract. S.

2. Caligo, from an opaque cornea. (*Caligo of the Cornea.*)

Achlys. V. 242.

It varies according to the disorder making the opacity.

Caligo from nephelium, (a subpellucid spot in the cornea.)

Caligo from leucoma, (a white spot in the cornea.)

Caligo from ceratocele, (a hernia of the cornea.)

Caligo from staphyloma, (a small tumor of the cornea.)

Caligo from ptergis, (a little membrane like a wing.)

Caligo from hypophagma, (a suffusion of blood.)

3. Caligo, from obstructed pupil. (*Caligo of the Pupil.*)

It varies according to the variety of the cause.

Caligo from ectasis, (or stopping up of the pupil.)

Amoroufis from synchesio, (a confusion of humours.)

Amaroufis from myosis, (a permanent constriction of the pupil.)

Caligo from synezeis. (a coalition of the uvea.)

Synezeis. V. 240.

4. Caligo, from a fault or defect of the aqueous humour. (*Caligo of the Humours.*)

Glaucoma.

* I cannot see why the cataract should be enumerated by Sauvages for a different species from caligo. The learned may judge whether I have not rightly changed the character of caligo and placed cataract as a species of it.

It varies according to the state of the humors.

Caligo from hypoaema, (effused blood.)

Lacæal caligo. S.

Caligo from rhytidosis, (a corrugation and flacidity of the cornea, from evacuation.)

Hydrophthalmic amblyopia. S.

5. Caligo, from a fault adhering to the palpebræ.
(*Caligo of the Palpetræ.*)

It varies according to the fault in the palpebræ.

Caligo from symblepharosis, (a coalition of the upper eye-lid with the eye.)

Caligo from ancyloblepharosi, (a coalition of the palpebræ with each other.)

Caligo from blepharoptosis, (a dent of the upper eye-lid, so as to shade the cornea.)

Caligo from pacheablepharosis, (a weakening of the palpebræ from tumors.)

Caligo from lupia, (a soft exuberance.)

Caligo from sarcoma, (a fleshy tumour between the eye and eye-lid.)

Caligo from cancer. S.

G. XCIII.

A M A R O U S I S.

CHÆ. Sight diminished, or totally abolished, without an evident fault of the eye; for the most part with a dilation and immobility of the pupil.

Syn. Amarousis. S. 155. L. 110. V. 238. Sag. 261.

Mydriasis. V. 237.

Amblyopia. L. 108. V. 236.

The species are.

1. Amarousis, after causes, and with symptoms of congestion in the brain. (*Amarousis from Compression.*)

It varies according to the remote cause.

Pituitous amarousis. S.

Scrophulous amarousis. S.

Plethoric amarousis. S.

Intermittent amaroufis. S.
 Exanthematic amaroufis. S.
 Venereal amaroufis. S.
 Traumatic amaroufis. S.

2. Amaroufis, after causes, and with signs of debility. (*Atonic Amaroufis.*)

Congenital amaroufis. S.
 Amaroufis of the exhausted. S.
 Rachialgic amaroufis. S.
 Arthritic amaroufis. S.
 Absolute amblyopia. S.

3. Amaroufis, after causes, and with symptoms of spasm. (*Spasmodic Amaroufis.*)

Amaroufis from spasm. S.
 Hysterical amaroufis. S.

4. Amaroufis from poison, taken inwardly, or applied outwardly. (*Venenous Amaroufis.*)

Amaroufis from narcotics. S.
 Amaroufis of the scavengers. S.

G. XIV. D Y S O P I A.*

CHA. Depraved sight; so that objects cannot be seen clearly, unless in a certain light, or at a particular distance, or in a peculiar posture.

Syn. Amblyopia. S. 154. Sag. 258.

The species are.

1. Dysopia, in which objects are not seen unless in a great light. (*Dysopia of Darkness.*)

Twilight amblyopia. S.

2. Dysopia, in which objects are not seen, unless in an obscure light. (*Dysopia of Light.*)

Meridian amblyopia. S.

T

* The word *amblyopia*, which Sauvages uses for a name to this species, is used differently by the ancients, as well as by *Linnaeus* and *Vogel*; therefore, I thought it necessary to change the name of this genus.

3. Dyfopia, in which things at a long distance are not seen. (*Dyfopia of distant objects.*)

Amblyopia of distant objects. S.

Myopia. L. 309.

Myopiafis. V. 515.

4. Dyfopia, in which things that are near are not seen. (*Dyfopia of proximate objects.*)

Amblyopia of proximate objects. S.

Presbytio. S.

5. Dyfopia, in which, only objects that are obliquely situated, are seen. (*Lateral Dyfopia.*)

Amblyopia of the blinkards. S.

G. XCV. PSEUDOBLEPSIS.

CHΛ. Depraved sight; so that a man imagines he sees things that really do not exist; or sees things which do exist, otherways than they really are.

Syn. Suffusio. S. 217. Sag. 329.

Phantasma. L. 73. V. 289.

The species are.

1. Pseudoblepsis, in which, what does not exist, seems to appear. (*Imaginary Pseudoblepsis.*)

It varies according to the variety of the phantom.

a. Fly-like suffusion. S.

b. Reticular suffusion. S.

c. Sparkling suffusion. S.

Marmaryge. V. 290. (a shining light before the eyes.)

d. Colouring suffusion. S.

Hemalopia. V. 245. (half-sight.)

2. Pseudoblepsis, in which the object, which really does exist, is, in some manner changed. (*Changing Pseudoblepsis.*)

It varies according to the various change of the objects.

a. Metamorphose suffusion. *S.*

b. Noding suffusion. *S.*

c. Suffusion dividing the object. *S.*

d. Multiplying suffusion.

Diplopia. *S.* 218. *Sag.* 330. (doubling or multiplying the objects.)

Dyfpopia. *V.* 291. (double fighted.)

The diplopia again varies according to the variety of the remote cause.

α. Pyrexial diplopia. *S.*

β. Diplopia from fpafm. *S.*

γ. Diplopia from paralyfis. *S.*

δ. Diplopia from a coalition of the palpebræ. *S.*

ε. Diplopia from catarrh. *S.*

ζ. Diplopia from debility. *S.*

η. Diplopia from contufion. *S.*

θ. Diplopia from terror. *S.*

ι. Diplopia from drunkennefs. *S.*

κ. Diplopia of remote objects. *S.*

G. XCVI. DYSECOEA.*

CHA. Hearing diminifhed, or abolifhed.

Syn. Dyfecoea. *S.* 158. *V.* 246. *Sag.* 264.

Cophofis. *S.* 160. *L.* 112. *Sag.* 266.

Surditas. *V.* 247.

The fpecies are.

1. Dyfecoea, from a fault in the organs, transmitting the founds to the internal ear. (*Organic Dyfecoea.*)

It varies according to the variety of the fault, and of the part affected.

a. Single ear, or *maleus* dyfecoea. *S.*

b. Dyfecoea from obftructed meatus. *S.*

Cophofis from obftructed meatus. *S.*

c. Dyfecoea from atonia of the tympanum. *S.*

Cophofis from the tympanum. *S.*

d. Dyfecoea from hardnefs of the tympanum. *S.*

[* *D.afn.fis.* *T.*]

- e. Dysecocœa from the tympanum being perforated. S.
- f. Dysecocœa from a fistula of the tympanum. S.
- g. Dysecocœa from a dropsy of the tympanum. S.
- h. Dysecocœa from the tube being obstructed. S.
Cophosis from obstructed tube. S.
- i. Syphilitic dysecocœa.
Syphilitic cophosis.
Congenital cophosis. S.

2. Dysecocœa, without an evident fault of the organs, transmitting the sound. (*Atonic Dysecocœa.*)

It varies according to the variety of the cause.

- a. Critical cophosis. S.
Febrile dysecocœa.
- b. Cophosis from coma. S.
- c. Serous cophosis. S.
- d. Cophosis from steatoma. S.

G. XCVII. P A R A C U S I S.

CHA. Depraved hearing.

Syn. Paracusis. S. 159. *Sag.* 265.
Syrigmus. S. 219. *Sag.* 231.

The species are.

- 1. Paracusis, in which the sounds, proceeding from externals, are perceived, but not accurately, nor in the usual manner. (*Imperfect Paracusis.*)

It varies.

A. With a loud hearing.

Loud paracusis. S.

B. With too sensible a hearing.

Tender paracusis. S.

C. With a single external sound, doubled by an internal cause.

Duplicate paracusis. S.

D. The sounds which the person wishes to hear, are not heard, except another loud sound is excited at the same time.

Willisian paracusis. *S.*

2. Paracusis, in which, sounds not existing without, are excited by internal causes. (*Imaginary Paracusis.*)

Syrigmus. *S.* 219. *Sag.* 231.

Syrgmos. *L.* 72.

Sufurrus. *V.* 292.

It varies according to the variety of the sound perceived.

- a. Hissing syrigmus *S.*
- b. Whispering syrigmus. *S.*
- c. Humming syrigmus. *S.*

It also varies according to the variety of the remote cause.

- d. Syrigmus from debility. *S.*
- e. Critical syrigmus. *S.*
- f. Plethoric syrigmus. *S.*
- g. Vertiginous syrigmus. *S.*
- h. Cephalalgic syrigmus. *S.*
- i. Syrigmus from the stomach. *S.*
- k. Catarrhal syrigmus. *S.*
- l. Syrigmus from too tender hearing. *S.*

G. XCVIII. A N O S M I A.

CHA. Smelling diminished, or abolished.

Syn. Anosmia. *S.* 156. *L.* 113. *V.* 248. *Sag.* 262.

The species are.

1. Anosmia, from a fault in the membrane investing the internal nares. (*Organic Anosmia.*)

It varies according to the variety of the fault.

Catarrhal anosmia. *S.*

Anosmia from dryness. *S.*
 Anosmia from polypus. *S.*
 Anosmia from ozaena. *S.*
 Syphilitic anosmia.
 Verminose anosmia. *S.*

2. Anosmia, without an evident fault of the membrane of the nose. (*Atonic Anosmia.*)

Paralytic anosmia. *S.*

G. XCIX. AGHEUSTIA.

CHA. Taste diminished, or abolished.

Syn. Agheustia. *S.* 157. *Sag.* 263.
 Agheustia. *L.* 114.
 Apogeusis. *V.* 449.

The species are.

1. Agheustia, from a fault in the membrane of the tongue, keeping the taste from the nerves. (*Organic Agheustia.*)

Febrile agheustia. *S.*

2. Agheustia, without an evident fault of the tongue. (*Atonic Agheustia.*)

Paralytic agheustia. *S.*

G. C. ANÆSTHESIA.

CHA. Touch diminished, or abolished.

Syn. Anæsthesia. *S.* 161. *L.* 118. *Sag.* 267.
 Anodynia. *V.* 274.

The following species are recited by Sauvages, and as they are not sufficiently clear to me, I would not alter them.

Anæsthesia from spina bifida.
 Plethoric anæsthesia.
 Anæsthesia of infants.
 Melancholic anæsthesia.

OR. II. Errors of Appetite.* (*Dysorexiæ.*)

CHA. Erroneous, or deficient appetite.

SECTION I. ERRONEOUS APPETITES.

Syn. Morositates. S. Cl. VIII. Or. II. *Sag.* Cl. XIII. Or. II.

Pathetici. L. Cl. V. Or. II.

Hyperaesthesiae. V. Cl. VII.

G. CI. BULIMIA.†

CHA. An appetite for esculents, in greater quantity than can be digested.

Syn. Bulimia. S. 223. L. 79. *Sag.* 335.

Bulimus. V. 296.

Addephagia. V. 297.

Cynorexia. V. 298.

The idiopathic species are.

1. Bulimia. without a disorder of the stomach; craving a greater quantity of food than usual. (*Bulimia of Gluttons.*)

Hungering Bulimia. S.

Addephagia. V. 297. (voraciousness.)

2. Bulimia, frequently craving food; threatening syncope, from a sense of hunger. (*Syncopal Bulimia.*)

Cardialgic Bulimia. S.

Bulimus. V. 296.

3. Bulimia, craving a great quantity of food, and immediately rejecting it by vomit. (*Emetic Bulimia.*)

* I have mentioned above that *morositates* are improperly referred to the class of *vesaniae*, and now I have placed them with local disorders, and I think with propriety, as almost all *dysorexiæ* are manifestly affections of a part rather than of the whole system. *Nestulgia*, (if it can be considered as a disorder) is the only one that is not local, but I could not well separate a disorder that is uncertain from other *dysorexiæ*.

[+ *Canine Appetite.* T.]

Canine bulimia. *S.*

Cynorexia. *V.* 298.

The symptomatic species are.

Verminoſe bulimia. *S.*

Bulimia addephagia. (voracious bulimia.) *S.*

Bulimia of the convulſed. *S.*

Bulmia from acids. *S.*

G. CII. P O L Y D I P S I A.

CHA. An appetite for a greater quantity of drink than uſual.

Syn. Polydipſia. *S.* 224. *L.* 80. *V.* 275. *Sag.* 336.

Polydipſia is almoſt always ſymptomatic, and only varies according to the variety of diſorders which it accompanies; hence,

a. Febrile polydipſia. *S.*

b. Hydropic polydipſia. *S.*

c. Polydipſia of thoſe labouring under fluxes. *S.*

d. Polydipſia from poiſon. *S.*

G. CIII. P I C A.

CHA. A deſire of eating things that are not cuſcent.

Syn. Pica. *S.* 222. *Sag.* 334.

Citta. *L.* 78.

Allotriophagia. *V.* 299.

Mallacia. *V.* 300.

As I am not ſufficiently acquainted with the ſpecies of pica, I recite the following from Sauvages.

Infantile pica. *S.*

Pica of the chlorotic. *S.*

Malacian pica. (*Effeminate pica.*)

Pica of ſcorbutics. *S.*

Voluntary pica. *S.*

G. CIV. SATYRIASIS.

CHA. An unbridled desire of venery in males.

Syn. Satyriasis. S. 228. L. 81. Sag. 340.

Vogel has satyriasis for a species of mania.

The species are.

1. Satyriasis, with a vehement, unbounded desire of venery; the body being a little disordered at the same time. (*Juvenile Satyriasis.*)

Satyriasis of young debauchees. S.

2. Satyriasis, with an unbridled desire of venery; the body being much disordered at the same time. (*Furious Satyriasis.*)

Acute satyriasis. S. Aret. Capadox.

Chronic satyriasis. S. belongs to priapism; and venereal satyriasis. S. as also hydrophobic satyriasis. S. are manifestly symptomatic.

G. CV. NYMPHOMANIA.

CHA. An unbridled desire of venery in women.

Syn. Nymphomania. S. 299. Sag. 341.

Satyriasis. L. 81.

Vogel has *uterine furor*, for a species of mania.

There is only one species of nymphomania, and that varies only in degree: hence,

Salacious nymphomania. S.

Furious nymphomania. S.

Glowing uterine nymphomania. S.

Itching nymphomania. S.

G. CVI.

N O S T A L G I A.*

CHA. A vehement desire in those absent from their country, of revisiting it.

S. Nostalgia. S. 226. L. 83. Sag. 338.

Vogel has nostalgia for a species of melancholy.

The species are.

1. Nostalgia, without any other disorder. (*Simple Nostalgia.*)

Simple nostalgia. S.

2. Nostalgia, accompanied with other disorders. (*Complicated Nostalgia.*)

Complicated nostalgia. S.

SECTION II. DEFICIENT APPETITES.

Syn. Anepithymia. S. Cl. VI. Or. II. Sag. Cl. IX. Or. II.

Privativi. L. Cl. VI. Or. III.

Adynamia. V. Cl. VI.

G. CVII.

A N O R E X I A.†

CHA. Deficient appetite of esculents.

Syn. Anorexia. S. 162. L. 116. V. 279. Sag. 268.

Every anorexia, appears to me to be symptomatic, and to vary only according to the variety of the disorder it attends. Indeed, I have referred above, to the genus of dyspepsia, all the species recited by Sauvages : but, perhaps, it will be useful to recite them again here, by themselves, and under a better arrangement.

The species are.

1. Anorexia, from a humor, oppressing the stomach. (*Humoral Anorexia.*)

[* *Home Sick.* T.]

[† *Loss of Appetite.* T.]

Pituitous anorexia. *S.*

Bilious anorexia. *S.*

Anorexia from fuburra. *S.*

2. Anorexia from loss of tone in the fibres of the stomach. (*Atonic Anorexia.*)

Paralytic anorexia. *S.*

Anorexia of the exhausted. *S.*

Melancholic anorexia. *S.*

Anorexia of the cachectic. *S.*

Arthritic anorexia. *S.*

Febrile anorexia. *S.*

These are of an uncertain nature.

Plethoric anorexia. *S.*

Wonderful anorexia. *S.*

Anorexia of infants. *S.*

Stewartinian anorexia. *S.*

G. CVIII.

A D I P S I A.

CHA. Suppression of appetite for drink; or, a deprivation of thirst.

Syn. Adipsia. *S.* 163. *L.* 117. *V.* 281. *Sag.* 269.

I cannot look upon adipsia, without any other disorder; such as,

Primary adipsia. *S.*

as a disorder; and I take every adipsia as sympathetic or symptomatic of some disorder affecting the common sensorium; and therefore not to be referred to locals.

G. CIX.

A N A P H R O D I S I A.

CHA. Defect of lust; or, impotence of venery.

Syn. Anaphrodisia. *S.* 164. *Sag.* 270.

Atechnia. *L.* 119.

Agnesia. *V.* 283.

There are various species.

Paralytic anaphrodisia. S.

Gonorrhic anaphrodisia. S.

The spurious species, or impediments of exercising venery properly, are,

Anaphrodisia from warts. S.

Anaphrodisia from a fault of the urethra.* S.

This is to be considered as feigned and false.

Magic anaphrodisia. S.

OR. III. Dyscinesia.

CHA. Impeded, or depraved motion, from a fault of the organs.

Syn. Dyscinesia. S. Cl. VI. Or. III. Sag. Cl. IX. Or. III.

G. CX. A P H O N I A.

CHA. An entire suppression of voice, without coma or syncope.

Syn. Aphonia. S. 166. L. 115. V. 253. Sag. 272.

The species are.

1. Aphonia, from the fauces and glottis being swelled. (*Guttural Aphonia.*)

Catarrhal aphonia. S. Anginose. Morgagni.

2. Aphonia, from compressed trachea. (*Tracheal Aphonia.*)

Annerismatic aphonia. S.

Pulmonic aphonia. S.

3. Aphonia, from the nerves of the larynx being cut. (*Atonic Aphonia.*)

Trumatic aphonia. S.

The following appear symptomatic.

Melancholic aphonia. S.

* This belongs to the genus of dyspermatismus.

Paralytic aphonia. *S.*
 Aphonia of drunkards. *S.*
 Hysterical aphonia. *S.*
 Aphonia from antipathy. *S.*

G. CXI. M U T I T A S.

CHA. An impotence of articulating words.

Syn. Mutitas. *S.* 165. *V.* 257. *Sag.* 271.

The species are.

1. Mutitas, from a loss or fault of the tongue.
 (*Organic Mutitas.*)

Mutitas of those without a tongue. *S.*

Mutitas from drought. *S.*

2. Mutitas, from the nerves of the tongue being hurt. (*Atonic Mutitas.*)

Traumatic mutitas. *S.*

3. Mutitas, from congenital deafness, or from deafness taking place in childhood. (*Mutitas of the Deaf.*)

Mutitas of the deaf. *S.*

The following are symptomatic.

Mutitas from palsy of the tongue. *S.*

Mutitas from narcotics. *S.*

Spasmodic mutitas. *S.*

Proaeritic mutitas. *S.*

G. CXII. P A R A P H O N I A.

CHA. A depraved sound of the voice.

Syn. Paraphonia. *S.* 168.

Cacophonia. *S.* *Sag.* 274.

Raucedo. *L.* 146.

Raucitas. *V.* 252.

Afaphia. *V.* 250.

Clangor. *V.* 251.

Leptophonia. *V.* 254.

Oxyphonia. *V.* 255.

Rhenophonia. *V.* 256.

The species are.

1. Paraphonia, in which, about the time of puberty, the voice is changed from the acute and sweet, to a more grave and ungrateful. (*Paraphonia of Youths.*)

Paraphonia of youth. *S.*

2. Paraphonia, in which, from dryness, or a flacid tumor of the fauces; the voice becomes hoarse and rough. (*Hoarse Paraphonia.*)

Catarrhal paraphonia. *S.*

Raucedo. *L.* 146.

Raucitas. *V.* 250.

3. Paraphonia, in which, from the nares being obstructed, the voice becomes hoarse, with a hissing sound through the nose. (*Resounding Paraphonia.*)

Nasal paraphonia. *S.*

Paraphonia. from polypus. *S.*

Rhenophobia. *V.* 256.

4. Paraphonia, in which, from the uvula being deficient or divided, for most part with a hair lip, the voice becomes hoarse, obscure, and ungrateful. (*Palatine Paraphonia.*)

Guttural paraphonia. *S.*

Asaphia. *V.* 250.

5. Paraphonia, in which the voice is changed, to acute ringing, and fine. (*Ringng Paraphonia.*)

Ulcerose paraphonia.

Hissing paraphonia. *S.*

Clangor. *V.* 251.

Leptophonia. *V.* 254.

Oxyphonia. *V.* 255.

6. Paraphonia, in which, from the laxaty of the *velum of the palate* and glottis, a sound is made during inspiration. (*Comatoſe Paraphonia.*)

Snoring paraphonia. S.

G. CXIII. PSELLISMUS.

CHA. A fault in articulating words.

Syn. Pfellimus. S. 167. L. 138. Sag. 273.

Pfellotis. V. 259.

Traulotis. V. 258.

Ifchnophonia. V. 260.

Battarismus. V. 261.

The ſpecies are.

1. Pfellismus, in which, the words of ſpeech, eſpecially the firſt, is not eaſily pronounced, and not until the firſt ſyllable is often repeated. (*Hefitating Pfellimus.*)

Ifchnophonial pfellimus. S.

Ifchnophonia. V. 260.

Battarismus. V. 261.

2. Pfellismus, in which, the ſound of the letter R, is always aſpirated, and, as it were, doubled. (*Ringiſg Pfellismus.*)

Rotaciſmial pfellismus. S.

Traulotis, or Blæſitas. V. 258.

3. Pfellismus, in which, the ſound of the letter L, is made more liquid. (*Lalliſg* Pfellismus.*)

Lambdacifmal pfellismus. S.

4. Pfellismus, in which, hard letters are changed to ſofter, and the letter S, is very much uſed. (*Softeniſg Pfellismus.*)

Pfellismus traulotes.† S.

* From the word *Lalle*, uſed in huſhing children to ſleep.

† Traulotiſis is the faulty pronunciation of the letters S, and R.

5. Pfellismus, in which, from a large, or a tumified tongue, the labial letters are better heard, and are often made use of, in the place of others. (*Stuttering Pfellismus.*)

Stuttering pfellismus. *S.*

Pfellismus from ranula. *S.*

6. Pfellismus, in which, the labial letters can scarce, or not at all be pronounced. (*Pfellismus Acheilos.*)

Mogilalia* pfellismus. *S.*

7. Pfellismus, in which, from the palates being divided, guttural letters are not so properly pronounced. (*Logostomal† Pfellismus.*)

Logostomal pfellismus. *S.*

Jotacismal‡ pfellismus. *S.*

G. CXIV. STRABISMUS. §

CHA. The optical axis of the eyes not converging.

Syn. Strabismus. *S.* 116. *L.* 304. *V.* 514. *Sag.* 222,

The species are.

1. Strabismus from a bad habit of only using one eye. (*Habitual Strabismus.*)

Common strabismus. *S.*

2. Strabismus, from a greater debility or mobility of one eye than the other; so that both eyes are not conveniently used. (*Convenient Strabismus.*)

Strabismus of Buffon. *S.*

Spasmodic strabismus. *S.*

Paralytic strabismus. *S.*

Catarrhal strabismus. *S.*

* Mogalalia. An inability to pronounce labials.

† Logostoma. A hair lip.

‡ Jotacismal. From the letter J, called *Jota*.

[§ *Cross Eyes. T.*]

3. Strabismus from a change of situation or figure of the parts of the eye. (*Necessary Strabismus.*)

Strabismus from luscitas, (or cross eyes.) S.

Strabismus of those who have a film. S.

Strabismus from a displacement of the crystalline lens. S.

Strabismus of the near-sighted. S.

I am uncertain as to the

Equinoctial strabismus. S.

It appears to me, that the following are improperly recited.

Symptomatic strabismus. S.

Lagophthalmic* strabismus. S.

G. CXV. DYSPHAGIA.†

CHA. Troublesomeness, hindering deglutition, without an injury to respiration, or phlegmasia.

Syn. Dysphagia. S. 199. Sag. 216.

Acatapnos. V. 149.

The species recited by Sauvages, are.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Spasmodic | } Dysphagia. |
| 2. Hysterical | |
| 3. Paralytic | |
| 4. Pharyngeal | |
| 5. Oesophageal | |
| 6. Of sucklings | |
| 7. Tufficulose | |
| 8. Hydrophobic | |
| 9. Nauseous | |
| 10. Dysphagia from substances swallowed. | } Dysphagia. |
| 11. from datura. | |
| 12. from Sarcoma. | |
| 13. from schirrhous. | |
| 14. Canine | } Dysphagia. |
| 15. Valsalvian | |
| 16. Anuerismatic | |
| 17. Dysphagia from loss or looseness of the teeth. | |
| 18. Do. from drought. | |
| 19. Do. from laxity of the palate. | |

X

* A retraction upwards, of the superior eye-lid, leaving the eye naked.
[+ Difficulty of Swallowing. T.]

G. CXVI. CONTRACTURA.*

CHA. A continued rigid contraction of one or more joints.

Syn. Contractura. S. 119. L. 299. Sag. 225.

Obstipitas. S. 11.

Stiff head. V. 513.

Digitium. V. 221.

The species are.

1. Contractura, from contracted, rigid muscles.
(*Primary Contractura.*)

A. From muscles that are stiff from inflammation.

Painful contractura. S.

Arthritic contractura. S.

Catarrhal contractura. S.

Catarrhal obstipas. S.

B. From muscles that are rigid, from a spasm.

Spasmodic contractura. S.

Spasmodic obstipas. S.

Renewing obstipas. S.

Lateral obstipas. S.

Hypochondriac contractura. S.

C. From muscles that are contracted, on account of their antagonists being paralytic.

Paralytic contractura. S.

Rachialgic contractura. S.

Bohemian contractura. S.

Nodding obstipas. S.

D. From muscles contracted, on account of an acrimony irritating them.

Scorbutic contractura. S.

2. Contractura, from stiff joints. (*Articular Contractura.*)

Contractura anchylosis.† S.

Syphilitic contractura. S.

Gibbose obstipas. S.

[* *Stiff Joint. T.*]

† Anchylosis, is a uniting of the extremities of the bones at a joint.

OR. IV. Profusion of the Fluids.

(*Apocenosfes.*)

CHA. Fluxes of blood, or of other humours, flowing more abundantly than usual.

Syn. Apocenosfes. *V.* Cl. II. Or. II.

Fluxus. *S.* Cl. IX. *Sag.* Cl. V.

Evacuating disorders. *L.* Cl. IX.

G. XVII. PROFUSIO.*

CHA. A flux of blood.

Syn. Profusio. *L.* 239.

Hæmorrhagia. *V.* 81. *Boerb.*

The following, out of the sangui-fluxes, recited by Sauvages, appear to belong to this place.

Passive hæmorrhagy. *S.*

Traumatic hæmoptysis. *S.*

Traumatic hæmatemesis. *S.*

Traumatic hæmaturia. *S.*

Violent hæmaturia. *S.*

Hæmorrhagy from a leach. *S.*

Hæmoptysis from a leach. *S.*

Hæmatemesis from a leach. *S.*

G. CXVIII. EPIDROSIS.†

CHA. An unnatural evacuation of sweat.

Syn. Ephidrosis. *S.* 258. *Sag.* 194.

Sudor. *L.* 208.

Hydropedesis. *V.* 121.

The only idiopathic species is.

Spontaneous ephidrosis. *S.*

The symptomatic ephidroses vary according to the variety of the disorder which they accompany,

[* *Hæmorrhage. T.*]

† I acknowledge, that ephidrosis is not so properly placed among the local disorders, but, as I found no fit place in our system of nosology for this disorder, I recited it here, with other evaculatory disorders, that were in some manner relative to it, lest it should be altogether omitted.

and also, according to the variety of the discharged sweat, and in some measure, according to the diversity of the part chiefly sweating:—
Hence,

Febrile ephidrosis. *S.*
 Febricose ephidrosis. *S.*
 Hectic ephidrosis. *S.*
 Exanthematic ephidrosis. *S.*
 Syncoptic ephidrosis. *S.*
 Scorbutic ephidrosis. *S.*
 Ephidrosis from fuburra. *S.*
 Lactéal ephidrosis. *S.*
 Melleal ephidrosis. *S.*
 Vineal ephidrosis. *S.*
 Green ephidrosis. *S.*
 Black ephidrosis. *S.*
 Muddy ephidrosis. *S.*
 Urinous ephidrosis. *S.*
 Bloody ephidrosis. *S.*
 Cærulean ephidrosis. *S.*
 Acid ephidrosis. *S.*
 Arenose ephidrosis. *S.*
 Lateral ephidrosis. *S.*

G. CXIX. E P I P H O R A.*

CHA. Flux of the lacrymal humour.

Spn. Epiphora. *S.* 259. *L.* 172. *V.* 99. *Sag.* 195.

None of the species recited by Sauvages, can be accounted idiopathic, unless

Cold epiphora. *S.*

All the rest are symptomatic.

Epiphora from passion. *S.*
 Ophthalmic epiphora. *S.*
 Hot epiphora. *S.*
 Epiphora from the small-pox. *S.*
 Arthritic epiphora. *S.*
 Bloody epiphora. *S.*
 Epiphora from an ulcer. *S.*
 Epiphora from an exulceration in the greater canthus. *S.*
 Epiphora from an extraversion of the palpebræ. *S.*

[* Watery Eye. *T.*]

Epiphora from a cystic tumor of the lesser canthus. *S.*
 Sebaceous epiphora. *S.*
 Lacteal epiphora. *S.*

G. CXX. PTYALISMUS.*

CHA. A flux of saliva.

Syn. Ptyalism. *S.* 261. *L.* 176. *V.* 103. *Sag.* 195.

If any ptyalism can be idiopathic, I would look upon as one,

Ptyalism from laxaty. *S.*

All the following, are symptomatic.

Nauseous ptyalism. *S.*
 Hypochondriac ptyalism. *S.*
 Ptyalism of the gravid. *S.*
 Ptyalism from pyrosis. *S.*
 Lapponic ptyalism. *S.*
 Febrile ptyalism. *S.*
 Variolous ptyalism. *S.*
 Arthritic ptyalism. *S.*
 Phthefical ptyalism. *S.*
 Scorbutic ptyalism. *S.*
 Catarrhal ptyalism. *S.*
 Aphose ptyalism. *S.*
 Ptyalism from caries. *S.*
 Purulent ptyalism. *S.*
 Ptyalism from calculus. *S.*
 Syphilitic ptyalism. *S.*
 Green ptyalism. *S.*
 Urinose ptyalism. *S.*
 Mercurial ptyalism. *S.*

G. CXXI. ENURESIS.†

CHA. An involuntary discharge of urine from the bladder, without pain.

Syn. Enuresis. *S.* 264. *L.* 195. *V.* 113. *Sag.* 200.

The species are.

1. Enuresis, after disorders, injuring the sphincter of the bladder. (*Atonic Enuresis.*)

[* *Salivation. T.*]

[† *Involuntary miction. T.*]

Enuresis of those affected with hernia. *S.*

Enuresis of the puerperal. *S.*

Calculous enuresis. *S.*

Enuresis from fistula. *S.*

2. Enuresis from compression or irritation of the bladder.

Enuresis of the gravid. *S.*

Catamenial enuresis. *S.*

Enuresis from congestion of milk in the breasts. *S.*

The symptomatics are,

Paralytic enuresis. *S.*

This cannot be looked upon as a disorder.

Enuresis of infants. *S.*

G. CXXII. GONORRHOEA.†

CHA. Preternatural flux of a humour, from the urethra in males, with or without lust.

Syn. Gonorrhoea. *S.* 268: *L.* 200. *V.* 118. *Sag.* 204.

The species are.

1. Gonorrhoea, in which, without any preceding impure venery, a puriform humour flows now and then from the urethra, without dysuria, or lust. (*Pure Gonorrhoea.*)

Pure gonorrhoea. *S.*

Benignant gonorrhoea. *S.*

2. Gonorrhoea, in which, after impure venery, a puriform humour flows from the urethra, with dysuria. (*Impure Gonorrhoea.*)

Syphilitic gonorrhoea. *S.*

Malignant gonorrhoea, *of authors.*

This is a consequent of the above.

Gonorrhoea, in which, after an impure gonorrhoea, a mucous humour flows from the urethra now and then, with very little, or no dysuria. (*Mucous Gonorrhoea.*)

[+ *Clap. T.*]

GLEET of the English.

3. Gonorrhœa, in which, a humour, for the most part pellucid, now and then flows out from the urethra, without an erection of the penis, but with lust, whilst the person is awake. (*Gonorrhœa of the Relaxed.*)

Libidinosæ Gonorrhœa. S.

4. Gonorrhœa, in which, a seminal liquor is ejected, with erection and lust, in those asleep, from a libidinosæ dream.

Gonorrhœa oneirogonos.* S.

These are spurious species, because the flux is not from the urethra. (*Gonorrhœa of the Sleeping.*)

Spurious gonorrhœa. S. *Astruc.*

Gonorrhœa of balanus. S.

OR. V. Epischeses.

CHA. Suppressions of excretions.

Syn. Epischeses. V. Cl. III.

Suppressioni. L. Cl. VIII. Or. II.

Suppressiones. Sag. Cl. VI.

G. CXXIII. OBSTIPATIO.†

CHA. No defection of fœces, or more seldom than usual.

Syn. Obstipatio. L. 166. V. 128. Sag. 221.

The species are.

1. Obstipatio in relaxed, debilitated, and for the most part, dyspeptic men. (*Obstipatio of the debilitated.*)
2. Obstipatio in men of rigid fibres, often in hypochondriacs. (*Obstipatio of the Rigid.*)

* The dreaming on venereal scenes.

[+ *Cosliveneſs*. Y.]

3. Obstipatio, with symptoms of the 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. or 7th. species of cholic above mentioned. (*Obstipatio of the Obstructed.*)

G. CXXIV. ISCHURIA.*

CHA. Absolute suppression of urine.

Syn. Ischuria. S. 293. L. 167. V. 129. Sag. 212. Home. Lon. Med. Obs. V. Ap.

The species are.

1. Ischuria, preceded by a disorder of the kidneys, with pain, or a troublesome sensation of weight in the region of the kidneys, and without a tumour of the hypogastrium, or stimulus to miction. (*Renal Ischuria.*)

It varies according to the variety of the cause:
Hence.†

- a. *Nephritic*, from an inflammation of the kidneys. S.
- b. *Nephrolithic*, from a calculus of the kidneys. S. Ed. Med. Eff. II. 31.
- c. *Nephro-plethoric*, from plethora. S.
- d. *Lunatic*, periodical. S.
- e. *Nephrospastic*, spasmodic. S.
- f. *Nephrelmintic*, verminose. S.
- g. *Nephrothromboides*, from grumous blood. S.
- h. *Nephropycic*, from purulence of the kidneys. S.
- i. *Nephrophlegmatic*, pituitous, or mucous. S.
- k. *Nephroplegic*, paralytodeal. S.
- l. *Suppleta*, from another evacuation being supplied by it. S.

2. Ischuria, preceded by a disorder of the kidneys, with a sense of pain, or sense of uneasiness in some parts of the urethra, and without a tumour of the hypogastrium, or stimulus to miction. (*Ureteric Ischuria.*)

It varies according to the variety of the cause:
hence,

[* *Suppression of Urine.* T.]

† I think that the excellent collection of Ischurial cases by CUSSON; altho' they are not arranged according to methodical laws, should not be omitted.

- a. *Ureteric*, inflammatory. S.
- b. *Ureterolithic*, calculous. S.
- c. *Ureterothromboidal*, from grumous blood. S.
- d. *Ureterophlegmatic*, from pituita. S.
- e. *Ureteropyica*, purulent. S.
- f. *Ureterostomatica*, from a shutting up of the inferior orifice of the ureters. S.

3. Ischuria, with tumour of the hypogastrium; pain at the neck of the bladder, and frequent stimulus to miction. (*Vesfical Ischuria.*)

It varies according to the variety of the cause: hence,

- a. *Cystic*, from inflammation of the bladder. S.
- b. *Cystolithic*, from a calculus of the bladder. S.
- c. *Cystospastic*, from spasm of the sphincter of the bladder. S.
- d. *Cystoplegic*, from palsy of the bladder. S.
- e. *Polyuric*, from distended bladder, the urine being so long withheld. S.
- f. *Cystopyic*, purulent.
- g. *Cystothromboides*, from grumous blood. S.
- h. *Cystophlegmatic*, from mucous. S.
- i. *Ectopocystic*, from displacement of the bladder. S.
- k. *Cystoproctic*, from turgidness of the rectum, with balls, calculi, flatus, inflammation, abscess, piles.
- l. *Hysterocystic*, from the uterus. S.
- m. *Atretarum*, from the menses being retained in the vagina. S.
- n. *Paradoxical*, in which the bladder swells, notwithstanding a dripping.

4. Ischuria, with tumour of the epigastrium, frequent stimulus to miction, and pain in some part of the urethra. (*Urethral Ischuria.*)

It varies according to the variety of the cause: hence.

- a. *Pereneal*, from a tumour of the pereneum. S.
- b. *Urethrolithic*, from a calculus obstructing the urethra. S.
- c. *Urethrophlegmatic*, from a mucous obstructing the urethra. S.
- d. *Urethrothromboidal*, from grumous blood clotting up the urethra. S.
- e. *Urethropyical*, from pus filling up the urethra. S.
- f. *Urethrobymenodal*, from a membrane closing up the urethra. S.
- g. *Urethrelmintic*, verminose. S.
- h. *Urethritic*, from an inflammation of the urethra. S.

- i. *Carunculose*, from disorders of the urethra (so called.) S.
- k. *Hydrocelodial*, from a rupture of the urethra, opening into the scrotum. S.
- l. *Cryptopycal*, from retraction of the penis within the body. S.
- m. *Peredesmical*, from too tight girding of the penis. S.
- n. *Phimofical*, from phymosis. S.
- o. *Aspadial*, from closing up of the urethra. S.

G. CXXV. D Y S U R I A.*

CHA. Painful, and in some measure, impeded emission of urine.

Syn. Dysuria. S. 265. L. 57. V. 164. Sag. 213.
Stranguria of authors.

The species are.

1. Dysuria, with heat of urine, without an evident disorder of the bladder. (*Ardent Dysuria.*)
 Primary dysuria. S.
 Dysuria, from cantharides taken into the body, or applied externally. S.
 Burning dysuria. S.
 Dysuria of young maids. S.
2. Dysuria, from spasms of other parts connected with the bladder. (*Spasmodic Dysuria.*)
 Hysterical dysuria. S.
 Rachialgic dysuria. S.
 Diabetic dysuria. S.
 Nephralgic dysuria. S.
3. Dysuria, from neighbouring parts pressing the bladder. (*Dysuria of compression.*)
 Dysuria of the gravid. S.
 Cystocelic dysuria. S.
 Dysuria from crossing of the womb. S.
 Dysuria of the imperforated. S.
4. Dysuria from inflammation of the neighbouring parts. (*Phlogistic Dysuria.*)
 Dysuria from hysteritis. S.
 Hæmorrhoidal dysuria. S.
 Venereal dysuria. S.
 Dysuria from caruncle. S.

[* *Obstruction of Urine. T.*]

5. Dysuria, with symptoms of a calculus in the bladder. (*Irritated Dysuria.*)

Calculus dysuria. S.

6. Dysuria, with a copious excretion of mucous. (*Mucous Dysuria.*)

Glus. L. 200

Mucous pyuria. S.

Viscid pyuria. S.

A rare disorder of the bladder. *Hoff.*

Catarrh of the bladder. *Lieutaud.*

Arthritic pyuria. S.

I am uncertain about,

Dysuria from insects. S.

G. CXXVI. DYSPERMATISMUS.

CHA. A flow, impeded, and insufficient (for generation,) emission of semen, during the venereal act.

Syn, Dyspermatismus. S. 260.

Sterilitas. L. 171. Sag. 211.

Agnesia. V. 283.

The species are.

1. Dyspermatismus, from disorders of the urethra. (*Urethral Dyspermatismus.*) S.
2. Dyspermatismus, from nodes of the corpus cavernosum. (*Nodose Dyspermatismus.*) S.
3. Dyspermatismus, from too narrow an orifice of the prepuce. (*Preputial Dyspermatismus.*) S.
4. Dyspermatismus from mucous, stuffing up the urethra. (*Mucous Dyspermatismus.*) S.
5. Dyspermatismus, from too strong an erection of the penis. (*Hypertonic Dyspermatismus.*) S.
6. Dyspermatismus, from a spasmodic epilepsy coming on during coition. (*Epileptic Dyspermatismus.*) S.
7. Dyspermatismus, from inactivity of the genitals. (*Apræstodeal Dyspermatismus.*) S.

8. Dyspermatismus, in which there is no emission of seed in coition, from its flowing back from the urethra into the bladder. (*Refluent Dyspermatismus.*) S.

Of the serous dyspermatismus. S. I am not sufficiently certain.

G. CXXVII. AMENORRHOEA.*

CHA. The menses, at the time they usually flow, either less than usual, or not flowing at all, without pregnancy.

Syn. Amenorrhoea. V. 130.

Dysmenorrhoea. L. 168. S. 218.

The species are.

1. Amenorrhoea in adults, in which, after the usual time of flowing, the menses have not then come forth, and when, at the same time, various morbid affections attend. (*Amenorrhoea of Detention.*)
2. Amenorrhoea in adults, in which, the menses, which now had began to flow, are suppressed. (*Amenorrhoea of Suppression.*)
3. Amenorrhoea, in which the menses flow sparingly, and with pain. (*Difficult Amenorrhoea.*)
Difficult menorrhagia. S.

OR. IV. Tumours.

CHA. The size of a part increased, without inflammation.

Syn. Protuberant tumours. L. Cl. X. Or. V.

G. CXXVIII. ANEURISM.

CHA. A soft, pulsating tumour, on an artery.

Syn. Aneurisma. S. 32. L. 282. V. 408. Sag. 35.

[* *Suppression of Menses. T.*]

G. CXXIX. V A R I X.

CHA. A soft, still tumour on a vein.

Syn. Varix. *S.* 33. *L.* 282. *V.* 407. *Sag.* 36.

G. CXXX. E C C H Y M O M A.

CHA. A diffused tumour, little eminent, and bluish.

Syn. Ecchymoma. *S.* 6. *V.* 451. *Sag.* 5.Sugillatio. *L.* 230.

G. CXXXI. S C H I R R U S.

CHA. A hard tumour of a part, for the most part of a gland, not painful, difficultly suppurating.

Syn. Schirrus. *S.* 14. *L.* 283. *V.* 374. *Sag.* 19. *Boerb.*

G. CXXXII. C A N C E R.

CHA. A painful schirrous tumour, going into an ulcer of a bad kind.

Syn. Cancer. *S.* 20. *V.* 375. *Sag.* 25. *Boerb.*

G. CXXXIII. B U B O.

CHA. A suppurating tumour of a conglobate gland.

Syn. Bubo. *L.* 271.Bubo. *S.* 16. *V.* 368. *Sag.* 21.Parotis, *S.* 17. *V.* 370. *Sag.* 22.

G. CXXXIV. S A R C O M A.

CHA. A soft extuberation, not painful.

Syn. Sarcoma. *S.* 23. *L.* 294. *V.* 376. *Sag.* 28.Polypus. *V.* 377.Porrus. *V.* 427.

G. CXXXV. V E R R U C A.*

CHA. A harder extuberation, scabrous.

Syn. Verruca. *S.* 25. *L.* 277. *V.* 426. *Sag.* 30.

G. CXXXVI. C L A V U S.†

CHA. A hard thickening of the cuticle, lamellated.

Syn. Clavus. *L.* 278. *V.* 428.

[* Wart. T.]

[† Corns, T.]

Callus, or Tylloma. *V.* 429.

G. CXXXVII. L U P I A.

CHA. A moveable, soft extuberation, beneath the skin, not painful.

Syn. Lupia. *S.* 37. *Sag.* 40.

Atheroma. *L.* 285.

Encystes. *V.* 420.

G. CXXXVIII. G A N G L I O N.

CHA. An harder extuberation, moveable, fixed on a tendon.

Syn. Ganglion. *L.* 287. *V.* 379.

G. CXXXIX. H Y D A T I S.

CHA. A cuticular vesicle filled with an aqueous humour.

Syn. Hydatis. *S.* 34. *Sag.* 38.

Phlyctena. *L.* 273. *V.* 442.

G. CXL. H Y D A R T H U S.*

CHA. A tumour of the joints, chiefly of the knee, at first a little eminent, of the colour of the skin, very painful, and diminishing the mobility.

Syn. Hydarthus. *S.* 38.

White swelling of the English.

G. XLI. E X O S T O S I S.

CHA. A hard tumour, situated on a bone.

Syn. Exostosis. *S.* 29. *L.* 290. *V.* 417. *Sag.* 34.

Hyperostosis. *V.* 418.

OR. VII. Displacements. (*Ectopiæ.*)

CHA. A part moved from its place, making a tumour.

Syn. Ectopiæ. *S.* Cl. I. Or. VI. *Sag.* Cl. I. Or. VI.

G. CXLII. H E R N I A.

CHA. Displacement of a soft part, still being covered with the skin, and other integuments.

[* White Swelling. *T.*]

Syn. Hernia. *L.* 291. *Gautius.*

G. CXIII. PROLAPSUS.

CHA. A naked displacement of a soft part.

Prolapsus. *L.* 292.

Prolapsus & Providentia. *Gaut.*

G. CXLIV. LUXATIO.*

CHA. A bone moved from its seat in the joints.

Syn. Luxatio. *Gaub. V.* 472.

Exarthrema. *S.* 60. *Sag.* 67.

Diafasis. *S.* 61, *Sag.* 65.

Luxatura. *L.* 236.

OR. VIII. Solutions of Continuity. (*Dialyses.*)

CHA. A solution of continuity, manifest to sight or touch.

Syn. Plagæ. *S.* Cl. I. Or. VII. *Sag.* Cl. II.

Dyalitic vitia, and solutions of continuity. *L.* Cl. IX. Or. II.

Exulcerationes *L.* Cl. XI. Or. III.

Diffolutiones. *V.* Cl. X. Or. VI.

G. CXLV. VULNUS.†

CHA. A recent, bloody, solved union, of a soft part, by the motion of a hard body.

Syn. Vulnus. *S.* 63. *L.* 240. *V.* 465. *Sag.* 78. *Boerh.*

Punctura. *S.* 64. *L.* 243. *Sag.* 79.

Laceratura. *L.* 242.

Amputatura. *S.* 70. *L.* 243. *Sag.* 86.

G. CXLVI. ULCUS.‡

CHA. A purulent, or ichorous solution of a soft part.

Syn. Ulcus. *S.* 71. *L.* 249. *Sag.* 89.

Exulceratio. *S.* 72. *Sag.* 90.

Sinus. *S.* 73. *V.* 492. *Sag.* 92.

Fistula. *S.* 74. *L.* 254. *V.* 491. *Sag.* 91. *Boerh.*

Cacoethes. *L.* 250. *V.* 485.

Phagedena. *V.* 488.

Moma. *L.* 251. *V.* 487.

[* *Luxation. T.*]

[† *A Wound. T.*]

[‡ *An Ulcer. T.*]

Ozaena. *L.* 253. *V.* 500.

Achor. *L.* 265. *V.* 494.

Crusta lactea. *V.* 494.

Therioma. *V.* 486.

Sycosis. *V.* 490.

G. CXLVII. H E R P E S.

CHA. Phlyctenæ, or many little ulcers in heaps, extending, healing badly.

Herpes. *S.* 7. *L.* 268. *V.* 443. *Sag.* 11.

G. CXLVIII. T I N E A.*

CHA. Little ulcers in the haired skin, at the roots of the hairs, pouring out a humour, turning to a white friable scab.

Tinea. *L.* 263. *V.* 497. *Sag.* 131.

G. CXLIX. P S O R A.†

CHA. Pustules, and itching little ulcers, contagious; afflicting the hand.

Syn. Pfora. *L.* 265.

Scabies. *S.* 304. *V.* 444. *Sag.* 130.

G. CL. F R A C T U R A.‡

CHA. The parts of a bone, separated by force from their cohesion, into large fragments.

Fractura. *S.* 67. *L.* 235. *V.* 468. *Sag.* 98. *Boerb.*

G. CLI. C A R I E S.§

CHA. The exulceration of a bone.

Syn. Caries. *S.* 77. *L.* 255. *V.* 493. *Sag.* 94.

[* *Scald Head. T.*] [+ *Itch. T.*] [‡ *A Fracture. T.*] [§ *Rot. T.*]

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A GLACTATIO. L. } Defect of milk.
Agalaxis. V. }

Alopecia. The hair falling off, with desquamation.

Anchylops. A suppurating tumour on the inner canthus of the eye.

Ægilops. An ulcerated anchylops.

Anchylofis. L. } Tumour of the knees and capsular ligament, the
sinovia being expressed.

Anchylofis. V. Stiffness of the joints, hindering flexion & extension.

Angina. S. & L.

Antipathy.

Bereberia. Contraction of the knees, with tremor, hoarseness, &c.

Cardiogmus. } A very troublesome sensation at the precordia, of
weight and pulsation, increased by motion.

Cephalea. An acute internal head-ach.

Cephalalgia. A dull external head-ach.

Distortion.

Aglutitio. } Impeded deglutition.
Acataposis. }

Œsaphagismus. Painful, hindered deglutition.

Dystosia. Pains in the gravid, with parturient efforts.

Parturition, and other disorders of the gravid and parturient.

Elcosis. Numerous or large ulcers, with hectic fever.

Essera. Nettle rash.

Hemicrania. Pain down half the head.

The whites, from local faults.

Stone in the uropeptic organs, and other parts of the body.

Malis. Tumours, often purulent or ulcerous, with worms in them.

Cocytia. L. Poison animalcula, inserted into a part.

Mælena. Black disorder.

Melasiæterus. } Black Jaundice. V.
Melanchorus. }

Myocoilias. Inflammation of the abdominal muscles.

Necrosis. Dry mortification.

Odaxismus. Pain of the gums in dentition.

Dentition, and other disorders of infants.

Palsy of a particular part, from a fault in the muscles.

Physocephalus. A tumour of the head, crackling on pressure.

Enigma. } Difficult respiration, with sudden interruptions of
senſe, motion, and circulation.

Suffocating catarrh of *author's*.

Pyuria. Miction of whitish matter, or viscid mucous.

Puoturia. Miction of pus.

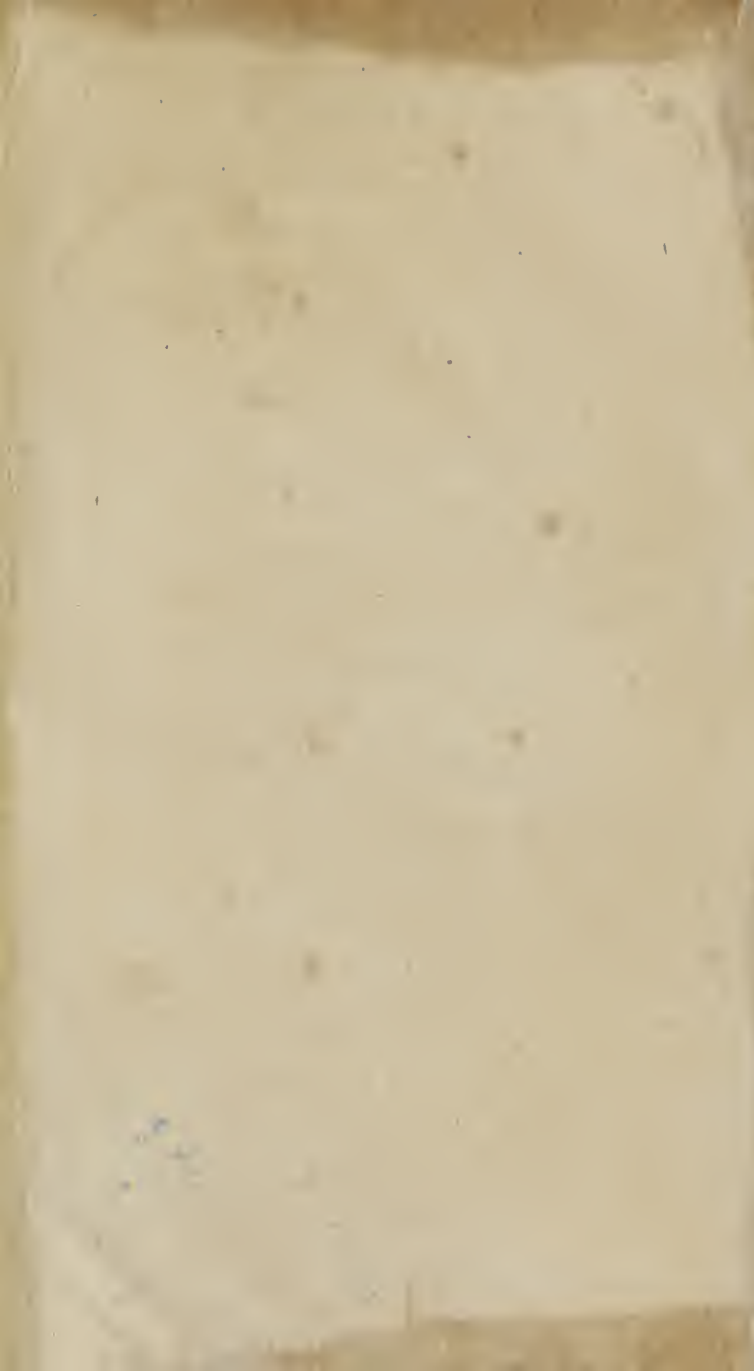
Sterility of both sexes.—**Acyſis** of V.

Stymatosis. Hæmorrhage from the penis.

Tarantismus. Disorder from the bite of a tarantula.

Poison.

Worms.



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